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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1077

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S.-PRC ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE CONDEMNED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 4

[Yu. Kovalenko comment: "Dangerous Rapprochement"]

[Text] A high-ranking American military delegation headed by William Perry, assistant U.S. defense secretary for research and engineering, has just completed a visit to China. Over the course of 2 weeks the Pentagon's representatives held talks on military equipment supplies to Beijing and toured military centers.

The Washington guests did not travel to Beijing empty-handed. Perry had hardly arrived in China before he was hastening to announce that President Carter had approved more than 400 licenses for the export of American military and electronic equipment to the PRC.

In turn, the Chinese side did not wish to remain in the "debt" of the American partners. It announced its readiness to supply the United States with rare metals used in aviation industry--titanium, vanadium and tantalum. And although, according to the Western press, the Beijing militarists are content with the progress made in relations with the United States, they are striving all the more vigorously to have the ban on supplies of military, including nuclear, equipment lifted. "The Chinese are hoping to prepare the ground for the purchase of American weapons," the WASHINGTON POST noted.

To judge by everything, Beijing is also being exceptionally active here because, having seen off Perry and his retinue, the Chinese military is, in turn, hurrying to Washington. Its latest delegation will arrive in the United States on 21 September. It will visit military facilities in seven American states, where, according to UPI, it will study troop supply technology. Under these conditions, a number of foreign observers believes, the decision to sell China weapons is for the United States merely a matter of time.

Speaking recently at the ceremonial signing of a series of American-Chinese agreements in the sphere of air communications and trade, U.S. President J. Carter declared the "normalization" of relations between the two countries completed. He claimed that American-Chinese relations are contributing to "a strengthening of peace and stability in the international arena."

It is difficult to agree with this statement from the head of the White House. As is known, this "normalization" embraces primarily the military sphere. The "big leap toward the West" made by China--as a representative of the U.S. Administration remarked--signifies nothing other than the further rapprochement of Beijing and Washington on an anti-Soviet basis. This, among other things, is indicated unequivocally by the report "PRC, U.S. and USSR Relations," prepared by a research group of the U.S. Congress. It bluntly points out that Washington's policy of rapprochement with Beijing is intended to assist the buildup of China's military strength to put pressure on the USSR. And, the report notes, even American ruling circles believe that Beijing is notorious for "easily" resorting to armed force to achieve its ends.

The rapprochement of American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, yet further evidence of which are the two countries' close contacts and relations in the military sphere, is a destabilizing factor in the complex current international situation. This is being graphically displayed in Southeast Asia, where Beijing, with Washington's assistance, is provoking conflicts on the Thai-Cambodian border, directing the subversive activity of the Pol Pot bands, shelling Vietnamese territory and sowing hostility in relations between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries.

But the peace-loving forces of the whole world are clearly aware of the dangerous consequences of the American-Chinese rapprochement and will not permit the hegemonistic plans and imperialist designs of Beijing and Washington to become a reality.

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PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE 59 THREATENS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by I. Bulay: "Washington's Imperial Ambitions"]

[Text] Washington's "new nuclear strategy" proclaimed in Presidential Directive 59 and the endeavor of imperialism's most aggressive circles to exacerbate the international situation affect many areas of the world. Violating the principles of equality and identical security on which the SALT I and SALT II treaties, the agreement on preventing nuclear war and other Soviet-American accords were based, the U.S. ruling circles have set course toward the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union. But however much Washington is inclined to name our country as the target of American nuclear blackmail, it is perfectly obvious that the United States' revised military strategy is aimed at many countries and entire regions. It is leading, among other things, to a manifestly increased American threat to the developing countires.

"Those determining U.S. foreign policy today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "clearly do not see or do not wish to see the historic changes in the world arena and the new correlation of forces in the world. They still hope that they will succeed in proceeding contrary to the will of the peoples and subordinating other sovereign states which do not have the possibility of standing up for themselves to their domination and wish to dictate policy to these states and dispose of their natural resources." The strengthening in the past decade of the political independence of many developing states and the considerable social transformations which have enabled recently dependent countries to increase their role in world affairs have been apprehended with manifest bitterness in Washington. The policy of peace and international cooperation consistently championed by the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries has created favorable possibilities for the developing countries, conversion from an object of imperialist policy to an independent and impressive factor of international relations. The active development of the detente process has been accompanied by a development of the developing states' offensive against the positions of imperialism, expressed, in particular, in the demand for the establishment of a new just economic order.

Washington's reluctance to abandon imperialist policy and the endeavor to subordinate other sovereign states to its domination has prompted the United States toward more extremist steps in resisting the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement. Washington's initial reaction to the 1973 Arab oil embargo is indicative:

then Secretary of State H. Kissinger threatened "to insure the supply of cheap oil to the West" by military occupation of the Persian Gulf. But the U.S. ruling circles can no longer fail to take account of the possible reaction of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to American military adventures. Washington's imperial ambitions are engendering fierce attacks on the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and attempts to break the evolved military parity and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union with new spurts in the arms race and sabotage of the talks on limiting armaments.

In putting forward the "new nuclear strategy" the American leadership is comforting itself with illusory hopes of utilizing its nuclear arsenal with impunity as a means of solving international problems to its advantage. Contrary to the interests of the peoples, Washington is endeavoring here to involve developing countries in its aggressive policy, essentially making them its nuclear hostages. In speaking of the "acceptability" of nuclear war and deliberating on the "limited," "partial" use of nuclear weapons American strategists would like to transfer the threat of such a war from U.S. territory to the territory of other countries, which have been made the Pentagon's nuclear springboards. This policy of the United States is being perceived with growing alarm, for example, in the West European countries on whose territory there are substantial stockpiles of American weapons and where it is planned to deploy new missiles.

To no less an extent the United States' "new nuclear policy" represents a threat to the developing countries where American "forward basing facilities"--missile submarines and nuclear-missile aircraft aboard aircraft carriers and on bases--are deployed. Washington politicians are attempting here not to publicize the fact that only half of American nuclear weapon stockpiles is on the territory of the United States itself. The other half is on American bases abroad. It is estimated, for example, that 1,700 nuclear warheads are deployed in South Korea, on the Philippines and in other Asian countries. There are 2,500 nuclear warheads on ships of the U.S. Navy, a substantial proportion of which ply the waters of the Pacific and Indian oceans and is based in Asian and African developing countries.

The aggressive military-political course formulated by Washington is inevitably leading to the United States' increased military presence abroad. The creation of new American air and naval bases in the Indian Ocean, the Near East and the Horn of Africa testifies to this. The United States is also creating ammunition, fuel and, it is logical to assume, nuclear weapons dumps on the territory of developing countries. It is known that the existing overseas American bases enjoy extraterritoriality and are thus beyond the control of the local authorities. In addition to U.S. military bases dozens of American space communications stations designed, among other things, for submarine missile guidance and also electronic eavesdropping centers, which are officially neutrally termed "facilities," are located in many Asian and African countries. In the light of the United States' new nuclear strategy, which envisages the possibility of a first strike, the American bases and facilities on foreign territory not only infringe national sovereignty but also make the countries on whose territory they are located Washington's hostages. Even W. Churchill, an instigator of the "cold war," reached a similar conclusion back in 1951, when he declared: "We must not forget that in setting up an American base...we are making ourselves a target and, perhaps, the center of the target."

As is known, the Soviet Union has proposed renunciation of being the first to use both nuclear and nonnuclear weapons against one another. But the United States has left this proposal unanswered. The USSR has also declared that it will not use nuclear weapons against states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have such on their territory.

Although targeted, in accordance with the logic of Washington strategists, on the Soviet Union, the American facilities of so-called "forward basing" are increasingly becoming strong points of the "rapid deployment force," which is designed for U.S. punitive actions against the developing countries. It is known that the J. Carter administration defines the Far and Near East and the Persian Gulf as areas in which the United States has "vitally important interests" which it intends to "defend" by the use of armed force, including nuclear weapons. The idea of a "limited" nuclear strike gave American strategists no peace back in 1954, when the United States planned the nuclear bombing of Vietnam, whose people had waged a successful anti-colonial war. When he was U.S. secretary of defense, J. Schlesinger supported the use of nuclear weapons against the DPRK. The "new nuclear strategy" is creating for Washington an opportunity to harden its policy in respect of the developing states and to intensify the policy of nuclear blackmail and political diktat. The American press has reported a secret Pentagon report envisaging the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons "in the event of an invasion of Iran." For this reason Washington's nuclear adventurism is becoming increasingly dangerous now, when U.S. ruling circles are fulminating against the social revolutions in Africa and Asia and the accession to power of progressive regimes in Latin America.

Despite the lessons of Vietnam, American politicians are again endeavoring to influence the course of world events by exclusively military means. The J. Carter administration is not stopping short at open interference in the internal affairs of Iran and is waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The escalation of the United States' military presence in the Indian Ocean is engendering a serious threat to the security and sovereignty of the countries of this region. Under these conditions the attempts to make the mere idea of nuclear war more acceptable to public opinion appear extremely dangerous. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki gives us an idea of what the "limited" use of nuclear weapons in the zone of developing countries, where the majority of mankind lives, could lead to. "The Carter, Brown and Brzezinski plan," the American NEW HAVEN ADVOCATE has written, "is assuming the appearance of having been thought up by some horror film character."

It would undoubtedly be far more difficult for Washington to pursue its aggressive, neocolonialist policy in respect of the developing states were it not for open complicity in its designs and actions on the part of the Chinese hegemonists, for whom the United States' irresponsible policy, which is contributing to an intensification of the arms race and the destabilization of the international situation, is entirely to their liking. The "new nuclear strategy" actually signifies the U.S. leadership's agreement with the Maoist concept of the inevitability of a world nuclear war. Washington's policy of bringing it closer instead of its prevention cannot fail to worry all sane people both in the developed and the developing countries.

The United States' "new nuclear strategy" runs counter to the cherished aspirations of the peoples of the developing countries, is poisoning the international atmosphere

and is preventing the liquidation of the hotbeds of tension, which are swallowing up huge resources necessary for economic development. The White House's present nuclear policy is inevitably leading to the developing states being drawn into a new spiral of the arms race, which is having a negative impact on their socioeconomic position. It was with good reason that the majority of representatives of the young independent countries who spoke at the recent special session of the UN General Assembly in New York on economic questions emphasized the close interconnection between a solution of the problems of economic development and the restructuring of international economic relations and progress in consolidating peace and halting the arms race.

The "new nuclear strategy" is essentially designed to torpedo the peace-loving initiatives of the developing countries, among which are proposals on making the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia peace zones, which are supported by the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The J. Carter administration has struck a serious blow at the developing countries' hopes that a cessation or abatement of the arms race would increase the possibilities of additional resources being channeled into assisting their economic development. As is known, a proposal of the Soviet Union and other socialist states which has been put forward in the United Nations and at other international fora provided for a reduction in the military budgets of the developed countries, including the permanent members of the Security Council, for the purpose of utilizing some of the resources thus saved on assisting the solution of urgent problems of the developing countries.

Insuring universal peace and security and preserving detente as the leading trend of international development are essential prerequisites of a solution of global problems, including the acceleration of the economic and social development of the young states. The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that it is not for the build-up but for a limitation of nuclear weapons and is sincerely endeavoring to ward off the threat of nuclear war from the peoples of the world. This is an honest and high-minded policy. "We are not encroaching on anyone's land," L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "and we are not interfering in any one's internal affairs. But we will always know how to stand up for our rights and legitimate interests." Our country counterposes to Washington's present nuclear policy, which endangers the peoples of the world, the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and a readiness to conduct negotiations on limiting nuclear arms. This is the sole sensible path to preserving peace and settling acute international problems and it corresponds to the true cherished aspirations of the peoples of the developing states.

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SYRIAN DELEGATION VISITS GEORGIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 3

[GruzINFORM report: "Soviet-Syrian Friendship Festival"]

[Excerpts] The Tbilisi public gave a warm and cordial welcome to a Syrian delegation headed by Ali Badur, member of the Ba'th Party Central Committee and member of the Arab-Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society Executive Committee, which had arrived in the Georgian capital to participate in the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Festival. It is being held in the republic from 19 through 27 September. The Georgian working people, like all Soviet people, value highly Syria's standpoints in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism and for putting an end to the consequences of the criminal Israeli aggression. They express solidarity with the struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peoples for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

This arrival in Georgia is a return visit by the Syrian guests following the Georgian Cultural Festival, which was held with great success in Syria last November and was further evidence of the strengthening friendly and cultural relations between the Syrian and Soviet peoples.

The guests will familiarize themselves with the sights of Tbilisi and its environs and have meetings with the public of a number of the republic's cities and rayons. They will visit industrial and agricultural enterprises, a number of institutes of the Georgian Academy of Sciences and VUZ's.

The Syrian specialists will deliver lectures on their country's economy in Tbilisi State University, the Georgian Agricultural Institute and the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of the Economics and Organization of Agriculture.

The guests will visit one of Tbilisi's secondary general educational schools where the study of Arabic has been introduced in the second grade.

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DELEGATION FROM INDIA VISITS AZERBAIJAN

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Sep 80 p 3

[AzerINFORM report: "The USSR Is India's True Friend"]

[Text] The Indian people know that the Soviet Union is their true, dependable friend. Our countries are united by the common noble goals of the struggle for peace and international security. Visiting Azerbaijan--a republic known for its huge natural resources and splendid accomplishments in the sphere of the economy and culture--we have once again been convinced of Soviet people's friendly feelings toward India.

This statement was made by [Vitkhal Narkhar Gadgil], member of India's central parliament and prominent public figure, at a reception in the Azerbaijan Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. He is leading a delegation of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society, which at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies has been participating in a Soviet-Indian Friendship Month in the USSR and has spent 2 days in Azerbaijan.

The delegation members, consisting of Eduardo Faleiro, member of parliament of the state of Goa, [Ashfak Khusain], a prominent Indian Muslim leader, and Raj Kumar, member of the Legislative Assembly of the state of Punjab, were welcomed in the Azerbaijan Friendship Society by Nabi Khazri, the chairman of its presidium.

The guests visited the offshore oilfields and familiarized themselves with the sights of Baku. They visited the Transcaucasus Muslim Spiritual Board, where they were received by its head, A. Pasha-zade.

The delegation members visited the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and held talks with Presidium Secretary R.S. Kaziyeva.

The Indian-Soviet Cultural Society delegation left for Moscow on 2 September.

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BRIEFS

AFGHAN GUESTS--Representatives of the public of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who are staying in Baku, are continuing to familiarize themselves with the life of Azerbaijan's working people. On 2 September the guests had talks with Z.N. Bagirov, minister of culture of the Azerbaijan SSR. Friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples has an illustrious history, Said [Sakender Muzaffari], a religious figure from Kabul, said in the course of the conversation. It has been tested by time and has now acquired concrete corroboration. The Soviet brothers, who answered the call of the Afghan Government to assist the Afghans, are helping our people in the struggle to strengthen national independence and repulse the aggression of the imperialist circles led by the United States, which are endeavoring to stifle the April revolution in Afghanistan. But the enemies have miscalculated. Free Afghanistan, which has embarked on the path of social changes with the assistance of its friends from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, will defend its independence against any encroachments. [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Sep 80 p 3] 8850

CSO: 1800

DECLINE IN PRIVATE ANIMAL RAISING TROUBLES BELORUSSIANS

Newspaper Invites Discussion of Problem

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 6 May 80 p 2

[Text] "No One's Cow Would Moo...." That evening in the Minsk motor station there was no place for an apple to fall. Ivan Petrovich Yadrentse, an old village acquaintance, wanted to put down a travel-bag but this proved to be no simple matter: the passageways were filled with bags, racks and knapsacks. They were nearly loaded with products. My friend could not help remarking: "Never have I seen so much brought from the city to the village."

"The producers have become consumers," I remarked with irony and I thought: "isn't this a case where the village has begun to go to the city for sausage, meat...."

But maybe this is not entirely so, maybe the picture we saw is not typical. But it is the opinion of those who take account of the production of animal husbandry products on the subsidiary farms of the republic's population. Mariya Semenovna Lasko, a division chief in the TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] of BSSR [Belorussian SSR] said at a meeting:

"Less and less meat and milk is being produced on the private plots of the agricultural inhabitants. And, conversely, the peasants are purchasing more and more products in the stores."

There has been a sharp reduction in the livestock population on the private farms of the kolkhoz farmers, the workers of the sovkhozes, the white-collar workers, and the inhabitants of the small settlements and cities. In the Central Statistical Administration they cited figures like the following. Whereas in 1955 the private farms of the republic's population numbered 1.726 million head of cattle, in 1975 the figure was 1.333 million head and at the end of 1979 only 1.137 million head. During this period the number of sheep and goats dropped from 747,200 to 152,000.

One cannot fail to be disturbed by the fact that (according to last year's data) nearly one-sixth of the farms do not have any livestock and one-fourth

no hogs and cattle, only one-third have cows, and only 5 percent of the farms keep sheep. In Vitebskaya Oblast 23 percent of the private farms have no poultry and one-half to one-third of the rural families live without a cow.

"It is disadvantageous to keep cattle," I once heard in the course of a duty assignment. "You raise bull-calves or hogs and the profit is very meagre. There is three times as much or five times as much profit to be derived from growing melons, tomatoes and flowers under fertilizers."

Of course, the peasantry should not be governed by profit. It is important that meat, milk, butter, curds, cheese and the other necessary products be on hand for the village inhabitant the year round. It is not something simple to go to the city for one's purchases. For families in the village you do not accumulate most of the products by trips once every three-four weeks. And it is one thing to drink a glass of fresh milk and another thing to get more days later after milking.

Yes, it is possible to build hothouses and to engage only in the growing of early vegetables. But will we be satisfied with some cucumbers and tomatoes? There have been only one or two zones in the republic where "pellicle-grown" crops predominate. That means, therefore, that there has been no reduction of the livestock population on the private farms of the villagers and the inhabitants of the settlements and small cities.

A problem which in another respect has become increasingly difficult for the peasant is whether to keep, let us say, a cow or a hog. Whereas the ploughing status of the land on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes was formerly rather poor but there were enough meadows for pasturing the cattle and for procuring and laying in fodder, in recent years the situation has changed radically. I know quite a few villages whose inhabitants have to, as they say, cope with the cattle. Getting the herd through the day is a real calamity requiring feet and feet. And try to find pasture. These are elderly people or those who cannot themselves handle the work of driving the cattle and cannot escape it though they need their daily cup of milk and piece of meat.

In this statistical administration they told me: "Every year approximately two-thirds of the farms get rid of their cows--these are pensioners' families." And yet many people in this category are physically fully capable of performing housework and looking after cattle. They only need some help from the local soviets, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And in many cases this is precisely what is lacking. Here is the story told by pensioner Fedor Karpovich Soroka, a resident of the village of Osinniki in Kamenetskiy Rayon.

"I worked on the sovkhoz from the first day of its founding till I went on pension. I was for a long time a brigade leader, the head of a farm, and a cattle overseer. Previously I had not given any thought to the problems of feed for my cow--they allotted hay cuttings in the common stockpile. And

now they say: 'You are a pensioner; you have the time and you can do your own mowing somewhere on the outside.' You keep going to the woods and there is nothing accumulated in the haycock. The forestry people mow the best meadows and elsewhere the cattle tramples everything. However much I tried last summer I could not procure hay for my cow and calf--I recently had to pay through the nose for it. If things continue this way I will be forced to sell the livestock."

We cannot fail to quote from a letter which came to the editors a few days ago from veterans of the kolkhoz Znamya Pobedy in Postavskiy Rayon:

"We pensioners have found ourselves in a vicious cycle. You make out a slip in the accounting office for a gas-tank fill-up and they ask you there 'Have you delivered much milk?' If the amount is small, no gas is allotted. And where is the milk to come from if we get the lowest priority for hay cuttings as well as the poorest quality. We do well to get enough to last until the new year but you want to have feed stored up for the future...."

It should be said also that many kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers go too far and hurt the feelings of the pensioners. And after all, these people did a lot for the farm organizations in their time and they deserved to have the cattle they use supplied with fodder. Moreover, they willingly sell their surpluses of milk, meat and other products to the state and thus make a sizable contribution to the solution of the food problem.

"Why do we try to have every pensioner own a cow? was the question asked and answered by Nina Semenovna Dvornik, chairperson of the ispolkom of the Sovensko-Slobodskiy rural soviet in Rechitskiy Rayon. "First, because they are better able to tend cattle than the young people and second, they sell most of the milk and meat to the state."

This idea was confirmed by the chairman of the neighboring Karatichskiy village ispolkom, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Konyakin. He stated that the cattle population on their private farms was not declining but even increasing. As of 1 January last year the residents of the Artukovskiy rural soviet had in use 1,005 cows and now nearly 100 less. The population sales of milk were about 200 tons of milk short of the plan.

Thus, two rural soviets in the same rayon and two different results. In one place the cattle population on the private farms is increasing and in the other it is declining drastically. Why? The leaders of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rural soviets take a different view of this matter. For the kolkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy, which is part of the Rovensko-Slobudskiy rural soviet, it is equally important to provide fodder for both public and private cattle. The managers of the kolkhozes Put'k Kommunizmu and Chyrvony Stsyag and the kolkhoz imeni 23 S"yezda KPSS, which are part of the Artukovskiy rural soviet, feel that the most important thing is to worry about the cattle on the farms and the private farm will get by somehow. This policy resulted in a situation where one Artukovskiy rural soviet had 336 farmsteads which do not now maintain any cows.

But what is to be done if it turns out that the public cattle too are not provided with fodder?--this is one of the questions I foresee as an objection.

We need to handle the matter intelligently and efficiently and to use every patch of land productively. And what if it turns out that the yield of fodder crops, like other crops, nevertheless does not increase but declines in a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. How is it with this undertaking when the farm obtains only one hay harvest?

Some managers cite the shortage of equipment, saying that they cannot get the work done on time and that the productivity of the land is adversely affected. But let us take a look at the manner in which they use the machines in the mowing period. The shift operation of these machines often does not reach even 50 percent. With this kind of organization of labor there will of course be an uncoordinated effort.

It was noted above that the republic has a rather large proportion of ploughed land and that in many areas there is practically no place to pasture private cattle. But after all, you can have meadows on arable land. In our neighboring Lithuania the cows on the subsidiary farms of the sovkhoz workers and white-collar employees are allotted sectors of clover in the common crop rotation areas. Most of our farms have the potential for expanding the areas of grasses. And this primarily, I repeat, by increasing the yield of the cultivated and industrial crops.

"A lot depends on the way the pasture areas are looked after," was the point emphasized by Yevgeniy Petrovich Chayev, a candidate of agricultural sciences and chief of a division of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Farming: there is another manager of a 5-10 hectare sector who feels that he is finished with worrying about the private cows. And the fact that in two-three months there will not be a blade of grass in this sector doesn't bother him at all.

In the recent period there has been a great deal of discussion on the development of the private farms and on the idea of devoting more attention to them. But the discussions will remain just talk if the proper demand is not made of the farm managers for a supply of fodder for the private cows. One kolkhoz chairman made this outright statement to me:

"The summary which is regularly published by the rayon newspaper shows the production of milk per 100 hectares not of all the cows but only the kolkhoz ones. And consequently my headache is primarily over providing fodder for the public cattle.

"Pastures and hay harvest areas seem to me to be the most vexing problems for the owners of private cattle. But there are many other problems, also rather important, which await solution by them. The editorial office receives quite a number of letters in which people complain about the inadequate sale of

mixed fodder to the agricultural enterprises. The kolkhoz farmers of the supplier kolkhoz Znamya Pobedy report that the consumer cooperative has still not delivered the mixed fodder it expected on the basis of last year's milk delivery. And if they do bring it in, it will entail the loss of an entire working day. Moreover, the weight of the bags is not taken into account and they are therefore obliged to overpay."

The KPB [Belorussian CP] Central Committee and the BSSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision calling for the sale of young hogs and poultry by the kolkhozes, poultry yards and poultry incubator stations and calling for the establishment of special points for this purpose. However, not every area offers the people who wish it the opportunity to buy local breeds of hogs and chickens. In Kamenetskiy I also came across an example of the opposite. Let us say an individual maintains a sow. After it gives birth there are, we will assume, 10 young hogs. He decided to keep two but what does he do with the others? Should he transport them to the market and sell them. Neither the kolkhoz nor the local soviet have allotted any transport for this purpose. Like it or not, this means renting a van. They take 30-40 rubles each to haul a few young hogs to the market, which is located two dozen kilometers away. Is it in fact impossible to resolve this problem in an organized fashion?

An important idea was expressed by the scientists of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry. According to them, it is only because the private farms maintain mongrel cattle that the republic every month obtains more than 500,000 tons less than the full amount of milk. And how much fodder is expended to no purpose when we know that the return on pedigree cattle is 20-25 percent greater than that for mongrel cattle.

They cannot help but be disturbed by these facts. In the past year the subsidiary farms of the kolkhoz farmer, the white-collar workers, and the other categories of the population supplied for the republic as a whole 2.110 million tons of milk and 317,000 tons of meat. And this entailed all the costs mentioned above.

We are not talking about another hundred cows, hogs, sheep, goats, etc. The figures involve hundreds of thousands and even millions. And hence, it can be said in conclusion, paraphrasing a certain th ought "Whose cow has not been mooing (the kolkhoz one or the personal one) and must we address this problem efficiently and thoroughly. Then the peasants will not be hauling full bags of sausages, meat, butter, curds, etc. from the city."

I. Seredich
Special Staff Correspondent

We invite discussion. This article touches upon only one aspect of the important problem of the development of the private farms of the kolkhoz farmers, the worker sovkhozes,

and the inhabitants of the settlements and small cities. Perhaps some of the author's ideas are debatable. We invite the readers to express their opinions on this problem and on the other questions bearing upon the development of the subsidiary farms and improvement of the system for supplying the population with various products.

Readers Respond

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 27 May 80 p 2

[Text] In the published article "Whose Cow Did Not Moo" the author touched upon one of the aspects of the important problem of the development of the private farms of the kolkhoz farmers, the worker sovkhozes and the inhabitants of the settlements and small cities.

The material elicited a lively response from the readers. In their numerous letters to the editor the readers voice their opinion not only on the problem of providing fodder for the private cattle but also on many other questions bearing upon the development of the subsidiary farms and improvement of the supply of various products for the population.

The editors are today publishing the first of the representative group of replies to the article "Whose Cow Did Not Moo."

The Land Is Not Rubber

The article "Whose Cow Did Not Moo" brings to the fore a very pressing problem. The author is right: there are less and less of the meadows and pastures. They are being employed for construction, they are being ploughed for crops, and they are being rendered useless by careless people.

Here are some examples. East of the village of Ostrova in Minskiy Rayon there was a large common pasture for public and private cattle. About 10 years ago the former sovkhoz Vostok ploughed up this meadow. Why? Because a large area (about 50 hectares) of fertile arable farmland was set aside for the construction of residential houses. Indeed, was it possible to choose worse land? How much nonarable and barren land there is around the city!

Or something else. Between the populated points Machulishchi and Gatovo in Novodvorskiy rural soviet there lies a large meadowland area. It was used for the pasturing of cattle. This year they completed the laying of a sewer line (formerly a waste water stream ran here). The entire meadow was

chopped up by bulldozers and motor vehicle transport. In short, the meadow was spoiled. And the thing that was especially disturbing was that no one has any intention of restoring the tract. And after all, this was a large area and a pasture land more than two kilometers in length.

Such examples are not unique. How is the rural inhabitant to feed his cow in the winter if there is no place to pasture her in the summer?

At the beginning of the 1950's the settlement of Michanovichi had two herds of cows, approximately 100 head. Many inhabitants got rid of them: the land was ploughed all around and there were no pastures. Some drive them in ropes along the roads and boundaries. After all, land cannot be stretched like rubber.

So, the question raised in the article "Whose Cow Has Not Been Mooing" needs to be resolved as rapidly as possible. Then the rural inhabitants will not be going into the city for dairy and meat products.

N. Voytenkov
Resident of the settlement
of Michanovichi,
Minskiy Rayon

Expanding the Services

Residing in our village of Lipen' are many pensioners. For reasons of health many of them are unable to participate in kolkhoz labor. But there are personal plots maintained for them. How much fodder and other products they would be able to provide with good cultivation. But there is nothing with which to cultivate. Let's say he has received permission to use a horse but he had no harness. You find a harness and a saddle--there are no reins; look where you will, there is no plow, harrow.... As a result, to cultivate a personal plot an individual of pension age has to be left dangling for two-three days or even for a week or two.

To say nothing, also, about the quality of the cultivation.

We have quite a number of organizations which provide personal services. It is true that they are occupied mainly with the sewing of clothing and the repair of apparatus. But wouldn't it be possible to enlarge the list of their services? Why, let us say, should not the rural personal service combine provide help to the pensioners in arranging for draught power? A horse is perhaps necessary for payment of some amount and for hauling what is needed.

The newspapers have talked about the small tractors, which are very convenient for cultivating personal plots. But where are they? Why is industry not expediting the series production of them?

P. Zhila, pensioner, resident of
the village of Lipen',
Osipovichskiy Rayon

Where Does One Buy Geese?

The article "Whose Cow Has Not Been Mooing" cited some figures. Whereas in 1955 the private farms of the republic's population counted 1.726 million heads of cattle, in 1965 the figure was 1.571 million and at the end of 1979 only 1.137 million heads. This is interesting but did it take into account those who curtailed the quantity of the various types of poultry on the private farms? In our village, for example, there once were many geese. Now they are a rarity. And the thing is not just that we don't have the proper conditions for raising them. The factory incubator stations have stopped selling young geese. The Puchovichiskiy incubator station has never had any at all.

In our opinion, the Ministry of Culture of BSSR should have something to say in this matter.

Residents of the village of
Rovchak, Puchovichskiy Rayon

With the Same Concern

I read the article "Whose Cow Has Not Been Mooing" and I thought to myself: "The author is right--the same concern should be displayed toward both the public and private cattle. The milk, meat and other products obtained on the private farms of the kolkhozes and workers sovkhozes after all provide a common benefit. One farmer shares with his son, who lives in the city, a second with a daughter, who is studying in an institute, tekhnikum, or school, a third sells his surplus products to the local procurement office, a fourth sells them through the market.... In any case, the products produced on the private farms do not go to waste.

I also wanted to mention this fact. That in the localities there has been a slackening of the attention to the development of the private farms, a trend which is doubly harmful. Because of the great difficulties in getting fodder for the cattle, in cultivating the private plots, and in procuring fuel, many of the villagers leave the village altogether and move their permanent residence to the city. The shortage of working hands in the village is disrupting the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, retarding the production of food products, etc.

V. Tarasevich, Candidate
of Economic Sciences

And We Will Not Give It to Anyone Else

I have never written a letter to a newspaper but after I read the article "Whose Cow Has Not Been Mooing" I decided to take pen in hand. Why is the

cattle population in the rural locality declining? There are, of course, many reasons for this. But I wanted to talk only about one.

Last year I was the guest of relatives who live in Gomel'shchina. They work as teachers in the local school. Formerly they had a plot of land with an area of more than 20 sotkas. Every year they turned over one or even two sows to the state. Now they keep only one--for themselves. The point is they are not working on the kolkhoz and according to the norms they are supposed to get a 15-sotka plot. The rest of the land has been taken away from them and that means they have begun to experience shortages of fodder for the cattle.

All this would seem to be proper. But the trouble is the land taken away is not being used by either the kolkhoz or the former owner. It is overgrown with weeds and vines. The result, as in the saying, is: "We will not use it ourselves and we will not give it to anyone else."

Precisely this situation has been observed in Loboyskiy Rayon, Minskaya Oblast. And if you take the republic as a whole, I think there have come to be thousands and perhaps even tens of thousands of such plots. Is this really proper?

I am signing with initials.

T. N. A.

Kolkhoz, Sovkhoz Leaders Questioned

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] "Not with that Yardstick--Some Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Managers are Attuned to the Development of the Private Farms"--we met with N. P. Zhandarov, the secretary of the party committee of the breeding plant Nosovichi in Dobrushskiy Rayon, as old acquaintances. The farm where he works is economically robust and they have things to show to guests.

But at this time I was not interested in either the dairy complex, the hog farm, or the potato field (precisely the sectors in which the production sectors take the most pride). I wanted to find out how the Nosovichi breeding plant resolves the problem of development of the private farms. And frankly, I was surprised to hear this somewhat rhetorical question from N. P. Zhandarov:

"And what is there to say about this?" Then, after some reflection, he began to declaim warmly: "The farmsteads have had their day. A new era is making its way into the village. Observe how our Nosovichi has changed!"

It's true. The appearance of the city has improved markedly in recent years. The streets have been asphalted and beautiful two-story houses have been

built in the central area--houses no worse than those in the city. The difference, perhaps, lies only in the fact that in Nosovichi a small number of sheds have found a place behind the dwellings. With the large number of poultry in them, you do not, of course, come back to them. But even the local residents who have good-quality private houses often keep in their sheds, not cows, but Zhiguli's and Zaporozhets's. Here is a fact: whereas, four-five years ago the inhabitants of Nosovichi maintained about a thousand cows, now the number has dropped almost 50 percent.

Formerly, the old residents recall, there was brought into the Gomel' market a considerable quantity of milk, meat and eggs (the city is not far away and it is connected with the village by railroad). Now it is all just the opposite. They go to the oblast center with empty bags and return with bags crammed with various kinds of provisions.

"What benefit do we get from the private farms?" N. P. Zhandarov says. "Some incur losses. You see, the milk purchased by the population is not included in the farm's plan for output sale and the costs incurred by the sovkhoz are considerable. In the first place, pasture areas must be made available for the private cows (and at our place there isn't always enough for the sovkhoz ones). Secondly, hay must be laid in for the winter and young hogs purchased for raising.

Thus, the private cows of the workers of the sovkhozes have become a burden for the farm. Hence the pasture allotted to them is the worst and fodder for the winter gets the lowest priority. There has been a considerable falling off in the population's purchases of milk and meat from the Nosovichi rural soviet. And at the same time there has been an increase in the sale of milk from the public farms.

"There are some who wish to buy a great deal of milk," says N. P. Zhandarov. "But we can't satisfy all of them because the limit set is a meager one."

There is nothing "meager" about it--up to 40 tons a year. It happens that a considerable proportion of the breeding plant's output is not only produced by the plant itself but also consumed by it. The peasants change from producers to consumers. The people not connected with a private farm quietly depart their native village and go to work in the city. They go there in the morning and come back in the evening.

I saw a wholly different picture at the kolkhoz Belorussiya, also in Dobryshskiy Rayon, where I visited right after my trip to Nosovichi.

"Experience has provided convincing proof that the private farm needs strengthening," says kolkhoz chairman S. P. Varennikov. "There is benefit derived from the private sector and it is not inconsiderable. Take, for example the social and psychological aspect of the problem. If the youngsters at an early age become accustomed to tending domestic cattle, they become familiar with the principles of agriculture--a greater guarantee that

they will not foresake their native village and will find congenial work in their own kolkhoz or sovkhoz. Second: in my own experience I have become convinced that if the operational manager devotes the proper attention to the needs of the villagers, they will be responsive to any of his requests. Third--wherever there is evidence of concern for supplying fodder for the private cattle, no one dips into the public fodder reserves.

Stepan Panteleyevich invited me to visit the pasture where the private cattle are now found. On a large track of water-meadow there are several herds of cattle. Nearby are the private cattle and further away the kolkhoz ones. There is almost no difference between them because the farm is productively engaged in breeding work for replenishment of the young herd not only of the kolkhoz cattle but also the private one. And the pasture areas for them and others are good and well maintained.

The private cows are tended by permanent herdsmen who are appointed from among the kolkhoz cattle workers. That brings up the question: Are there really so many of these workers on the farm that a person can be assigned for every herd of private cows? No, as on the other farms, there is no abundance of cattle workers: the electric fences helped to make some of the people available. Thus, every herd is pastured by a crew of three. Two are basic workers and one a supernumerary. In this way the herdsmen get regular days off and their earnings are high. Every owner pays five rubles a month for the pasturing of a cow. In addition, the herdsmen are rewarded by the kolkhoz board for good work; they receive monetary bonuses at the end of the month and supplementary remuneration at the end of the season.

The benefit is reciprocal: to both the farm and the population. It is no longer necessary to pasture the cattle on a sequential schedule, the number of unauthorized absences from work has been reduced, and the people labor with improved morale in national production.

We thanked our Panteleyevich for his regard for the people. In turn we thanked milking station chairman A. I. Tolkachev and field brigade leader T. P. Kulakov, whom I met in the pasture area at the time of the dinner milking. "In the summer our cows eat their fill and in the winter there is adequate forage. Those who are not able to mow a quantity of hay are helped by the kolkhoz, using its own equipment.

The people tackle the mowing of the grasses with enthusiasm. They know that the more fodder they procure for the public cattle the greater will be the supply for the private cattle. All the noncultivation areas are mowed and the seed and natural grasses are gathered on schedule.

In short, the kolkhoz Belorussiya has been able to accommodate the needs of the private sector and hence things are going well. From year to year the purchases of milk from the population are increasing and the cattle population in the private sector is growing.

The problem of the development of the personal farms is being solved in an interesting way on the kolkhoz Znamya Kommunizma in Checherskiy Rayon. Several years ago the farm organizations built a small hog farm not far from the central farmstead. Some of the young hogs the kolkhoz sells to the population for raising and fattening. Also, there are standard contracts concluded. Under their terms the kolkhoz sells to the citizen two month-old hogs at a price of 1.5 rubles per kilogram of live weight or 3 rubles (depending on the age and quality of the hogs); the kolkhoz also allots some of the corn and potatoes for raising them. The kolkhoz farmer, in turn, commits himself to raising these hogs to a weight of not less than 70 kilograms. One he sells to the farm and the other he keeps for himself. Both parties profit from the arrangement. The farm obtains inexpensive meat and the population always has fresh pork.

This year more than 200 young hogs were sold on a contract basis to the inhabitants of the Checherski rural soviet, where the kolkhoz Znamya Kommunizma is located. And if by the end of the year the farm receives 100 of the fattened animals, then the kolkhoz is able to sell additionally to the state more than 10 tons of inexpensive pork.

The farm has also effectively solved the problem of maintaining the privately owned cattle. If some kolkhoz farmer wants to acquire a cow or replace a barren and unproductive one, then the kolkhoz board always accommodates him and sells calves from the kolkhoz herd. And at low prices.

It's true that the pasture situation is a difficult one but the farm organization is finding a solution. To provide for it, an abundant supply of fodder is being laid in for the winter. Whereas formerly hay was delivered to the kolkhoz only from the second cutting, in recent years part of the supply has been procured from the first one.

It should be said that the kolkhoz Znamya Kommunizma is employing a very tactful approach to the matter of organizing the purchase of milk from the population. They do not put the issue in categorical form: without fail you are to deliver 1,000 liters or 1,500. Now it's as much as you can, depending on how many members the family has. Those who, for example, have small children sell less. This will be made up with interest by the purchase of milk in small families. During the year some sell 100 and some 2,000 liters. But on the average the output per cow last year was approximately 1,000 kilograms. The purchases now already exceed last year's by 42 tons.

This year the deputies of the local soviet made a careful check of the outbuildings. Wherever the sheds appeared to be in dilapidated condition the owners were helped with lumber. Also deserving of attention is the following: just before the sowing the poor-quality potato among the population was replaced by a highly productive variety. This was so the inhabitants of the villages may obtain higher yields, which will enable them to do a better job of maintaining domestic cattle.

Of course, the problem under discussion is not one of the simple ones. It is easy to run into some extremes in dealing with it. For example, the kolkhoz imeni 22 S"yezda KpSS in Gomel'skiy Rayon reploughed a large part of the pasture lands used by the private cattle last summer. This was done with the idea that good grasses would be grown there in the future. But where is pasturing to be done now? Well, the people are taking the cows to the market. Where last year the inhabitants of Yereminskiy rural soviet maintained 450 cows, today the number is only 413. The cattle population is continuing to decline. In recent years the purchase of milk from the population has increased but at what price was this achieved? In the winter the delivery of fodder in this area was made contingent upon the amount of milk delivered. If little milk was delivered, your cow and your young hog will receive little fodder. And if, for example, the individual has a large family? Where then is the solution? Getting rid of the private cattle and buying milk and meat?

"Many of my neighbors have given up their private cattle," says M. A. Kardasheva, a resident of the village of Yeremino. "But this business of living in a village and not having fresh milk and fresh meat--isn't this really wrong?"

So tnat the problem of the development of the household economy on the kolkhoz is now by no means a personal problem. These household economies are of enormous help in the production of milk and meat. Judge for yourselves: whereas last year there were 324,992 cows in the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and educational and experimental organizations of Gomel'skaya Oblast, under the private ownership of the kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers there were 171,321 cows. The herd was not inconsiderable. The specialists, for example, have calculated that the private sector is capable of providing up to 34 percent of the milk and meat in overall state production.

Unfortunately, in many households the private cows have become a burden. Last year alone the number of this type of cattle declined by almost 6,000. A considerable herd departed from the rural households. Nearly equal, for example, to the entire population of the public dairy herd of a rayon such as Lel'chitskiy.

So that we will need to ponder the question of who is to examine the development of the private farms and judge their value from the, so to speak, narrow departmental standpoint.

A. Rydkin

CSO: 7962
1800/778

KAZAKHSTAN 60TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Festive Meeting in Alma-Ata

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 p 2

[Report: "Sixty Years of Heroic Struggle and Labor Achievements"]

[Excerpts] As they commemorate the glorious 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party and joyously sum up what has been achieved during that period, the republic's kolkhoz and other workers and its intelligentsia are demonstrating with new vigor their unshakable solidarity with their Communist Party and their strong determination to achieve new successes to the glory of the homeland, in the name of communism.

The big holiday being celebrated in Kazakhstan has become a holiday for the entire united family of peoples of the socialist homeland, of all the fraternal Soviet republics.

Like all the republic's cities, settlements and villages, Alma-Ata is brightly decorated. A formal session of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet was held here at the Dvorets imeni V. I. Lenin on 29 August. Taking part in the meeting, which was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Kazakhstan Communist Party, were party, soviet and public organizations, representatives of the workers, fighting men of the Soviet Army and delegations from Moscow, Leningrad and Union republics.

At the rear of the platform hangs a sculpturesque portrait of V. I. Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and the multinational Soviet state. The state flags of the USSR and the Kazakh SSR form the background for the number "60" and giant replicas of the two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution and the Order of Friendship of Peoples, which have been conferred upon the republic.

At 1300 hours Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, enters

the hall, where he is greeted by a lengthy storm of applause by those attending the formal session.

On the presidium are V. V. Grishin, D. A. Kunayev, G. V. Romanov, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, G. A. Aliyev, M. S. Gorbachev, P. M. Masherov, Sh. R. Rashidov, M. A. Solomentsev and E. A. Shevardnadze; Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Z. N. Nuriyev; members of the Bureau of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee K. M. Aukhadiyev, B. A. Ashimov, Ye. F. Bashmakov, V. A. Grebenyuk, S. N. Imashev, V. K. Kamalidenov, O. S. Miroshkhin, N. A. Nazarbayev and Yu. N. Trofimov; candidate members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee S. S. Dzhiyenbayev and V. T. Shevchenko; first secretaries of the central committees of Union republic communist parties I. I. Bodyul, A. E. Voss, T. U. Usubaliyev, D. Rasulov, K. S. Demirchyan, M. G. Gapurov and K. G. Vayno; Chairman of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet A. S. Barkauskas; first secretaries of the Bashkir and Tatar obkoms of the CPSU M. Z. Shakirov and R. M. Musin; Colonel General P. G. Lushev, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District; Lieutenant General of Aviation G. T. Beregovoy, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR and twice Hero of the Soviet Union; Chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet K. Medeubekov; deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Kazakh USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; first secretaries of obkoms of the Kazakhstan Communist Party and oblispolkom chairmen; members of the Presidium of the Kazakhstan SSR Supreme Soviet; and military commanders, party veterans, prominent workers in production, scientists and cultural workers.

The session was concluded with a speech by Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee:

Esteemed Leonid Il'ich!

Esteemed Comrades!

The heart of each of us is filled with joyous pride by the awareness of our great unity, which has been mentioned with great feeling by all the comrades who have spoken from this dais.

All of us can see that our festivities are a real demonstration of the friendship and fraternity existing among the peoples of our great homeland, of the vitality of the Leninist national policy and the monolithic solidarity of the Soviet people with our party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, loyal successor to the cause of Lenin.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's presence at our celebration has lent special distinction to our festivities.

Among the Kazakh people, as among all Soviet people, Leonid Il'ich, you enjoy respect and love and infinite trust, to which you are fully entitled as a Kazakh resident of long ago, as an individual and a leader who, as no one else, has contributed enormously to the all-round development of our republic, a republic which has been and will continue to be an inseparable part of the great Soviet Nation. (Prolonged applause.)

Your brilliant, moving speech has met with complete understanding in our hearts and with a fervent desire to work even better for the triumph of our common cause.

Your speech is a document with enormous mobilizing force, inspiring the communists and all the workers of the republic and the nation toward new achievements, a document with enormous international impact.

Speaking for the participants in this formal meeting and for all the republic's workers, I wish you, esteemed Leonid Il'ich, good health, good spirit, inexhaustible energy and new successes in your extremely difficult job. (Prolonged storm of applause.)

Comrades!

Speaking for the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and its Supreme Soviet, for the government of the republic and for all the participants in our meeting, permit me to express our profound gratitude to the delegations from the hero-cities of Moscow and Leningrad, from the fraternal Union republics, autonomous republics and oblasts for taking part in our festivities. (Storm of applause.)

Thank you, dear friends, for the warm and fraternal words and kind wishes. (Applause.) We, in turn, ask you to deliver to the communists and the workers of your republics, cities and oblasts heartfelt greetings and the very best wishes for continued prosperity and new successes in the socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming 26th party congress. (Storm of applause.)

In recent days we have received numerous letters and telegrams from all parts of the nation, offering sincere congratulations and the very best wishes to Kazakhstan's workers, who are celebrating a glorious anniversary.

From the depths of our hearts we thank all those who have sent congratulations and reports. We wish them new achievements in their work performed for the benefit of our great homeland. (Storm of applause.)

The Kazakh people and the republic's workers clearly understand that our strength lies in complete loyalty to Lenin's behests, to party ideals and to the fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

Like all Soviet people, we unanimously approve and support the wise foreign and domestic policy of the party and its battle staff, the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, outstanding figure of the era and steadfast fighter for peace. (Prolonged applause.)

We want to assure our party and all the Soviet people that the Kazakhstan people will continue to advance confidently toward new victories in the building of communism, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and in single formation with all the fraternal peoples. (Storm of applause.)

Long live our great homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, bulwark of peace and progress! (Storm of applause.)

Long live the indestructible friendship of the Soviet peoples! (Storm of applause.)

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, inspirer and organizer of all our victories! (Prolonged storm of applause, developing into an ovation throughout the room.)

Participants in the formal session accept unanimously and with great enthusiasm the letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The letter of greeting is read by V. K. Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet S. N. Imashev announces that the formal session of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR, with the participation of party, soviet and public organizations, representatives of the workers and fighting men of the Soviet Army, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Kazakhstan Communist Party, is closed. The party anthem, "The International," resounds beneath the vaults of the hall.

A highly successful, festive concert is presented for participants in the formal session by masters of the arts and amateur groups of Kazakhstan.

Kunayev Speech

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 pp 3-5

[Report by Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee: "Along the Bright Path of Lenin"]

[Text] Esteemed Leonid Il'ich!

Esteemed comrades!

During these recent, memorable days, our commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party have evoked a feeling of enormous joy and unprecedented enthusiasm in the Kazakh people, the republic's communists and all its workers. (Prolonged applause.)

Together with the entire great Soviet Nation the workers of our republic are proceeding confidently along the bright path of October, under the tested leadership of the party of the communists, convincingly demonstrating their infinite loyalty to its great ideals.

Everything which Kazakhstan has achieved is the result of practical implementation of the principles of socialist internationalism and the great concord and fraternity of our nation's peoples, melded together by a common goal and common action, the result of implementation of the legacy of the immortal Lenin and of the reforms carried out by the party he created.

The impressive successes achieved by our republic, four-time recipient of orders, are a living and imaging memorial to the leader's genius. (Prolonged applause.)

We are deeply touched by the greeting from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. We look upon the heartfelt words of this greeting not only as a demonstration of the constant attention received from the party and government, but, most importantly, we see therein confidence in the future. (Prolonged applause.)

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's brilliant and profound speech, the most memorable event of the festivities, gives special importance to our celebration. (Prolonged applause.) This speech is a new and convincing demonstration of the party's honest aspirations and its infinite concern for the welfare and peace of all peoples on earth, a program of action for our society and for every Soviet person, and for all our true friends abroad. (Applause.) This speech unquestionably gives powerful new impetus to all our creative affairs. (Prolonged applause.) Esteemed Leonid Il'ich! Your words and

the great award you have conferred upon us give us wings to move on to heroic new achievements for the victory of the great, immortal Leninist ideals, to which our hearts are infinitely devoted. (Storm of applause.)

Each of us will have a fine reminder of these unforgettable days in the sculpture you have presented us, "The Worker and the Female Kolkhoz Worker," which symbolizes the very foundation of our system--the alliance of the working class the laboring peasantry. (Prolonged applause.)

We are sincerely grateful for the good rating given the work of the Kazakhstan people and assure you that the communists and all the workers of Soviet Kazakhstan will rally even closer round the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by you, loyal heir to the cause of the great Lenin, that we will do everything possible to see that our great and united homeland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--continues to prosper and grow strong. (Storm of applause.)

From the Zero Mark

Comrades!

Sixty years is a short time in history and at the same time an amazingly enormous period. It is short in the context of rapidly moving time, but enormous in the epochal changes of worldwide historical importance which have occurred since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the ancient Kazakh land, which formerly was probably only known for its vastness, its folk songs and legends, which reflected a persistent longing for a just life worthy of man's high calling.

In just 60 years the republic has covered a path equal to centuries and has become an area of powerful modern industry and developed agriculture, advanced science and highly developed culture, of constant improvement of the people's welfare.

All of Soviet Kazakhstan's achievements are irrefutable testimony to the transforming role performed by communist creation.

Whatever aspect of life you take--economic, social-public or spiritual--there are extensive changes, dynamic growth and exciting prospects everywhere.

Especially impressive advances have been made since the historic October 1964 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. They are all directly linked to the practical implementation of decisions coming out of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses, which predetermined precisely the republic's rapid social and economic growth.

Soviet Kazakhstan today is made up of huge territorial production complexes, which would do honor to any highly-developed nation in the world.

It is a gigantic construction site covering an enormous territory from the Caspian to Altay, from the plains of Siberia to the Alatau peaks reaching above the clouds.

It is a land being transformed by unforced labor, in which representatives of more than 100 nationalities and ethnic groups live a full life in harmony and friendship.

What was Kazakhstan like 60 years ago?

The springtime of our statehood coincided with the most difficult period in the history of the republic and the nation. The civil war had not yet subsided. The area contained only scattered, primitive enterprises. Agriculture was pursued on a primitive level. Total illiteracy reigned. Epidemics and hunger raged. Everywhere, the present century was in constant conflict with past ages.

Almost everywhere we had to start from scratch.

Real miracles were performed, however, miracles which amazed the entire world, by the will of the Leninist party and the labor of people emancipated by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

And now, joined together by a great goal, the workers of our republic, together with the entire Soviet people, are striving to do everything possible to insure the continued, happy prospering of our large and united homeland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Soviet Kazakhstan's contribution to the All-Union treasurehouse of creative labor and spiritual life is now visible and important as never before.

This contribution can be seen in the worthy and nationally-famous work being performed by the metallurgists of Balkhash, Dzhezkazgan and Eastern Kazakhstan; the coalminers of Karaganda and Ekibastuz; the miners of Leninogorsk and Kustanay; the steel smelters of the Kazakhstanskaya Magnitka; the machine builders of Alma-Ata, Petropavlovsk and Tselinograd; the tractor builders of Pavlodar; the chemical industry workers of Aktyubinsk, Dzhambul and Chimkent; the Mangyshlak oilfield workers and atomic power engineers; and the workers of light and food industry enterprises--it would be impossible to name everything which makes Kazakhstan rich and famous today.

The Soviet people receive generous gifts from the graingrowers and livestock raisers of Kazakhstan's developed Virgin Lands, the fishermen of Gur'yev, Aral and Balkhash, the rice farmers Kzyl-Orda, beet and cotton raisers and fruit growers of the republic's southern regions--the workers of each of the republic's 19 oblasts, made beautiful by the inspired labor performed for the Soviet people, the builders of communism.

The creative labor never ceases in the land of Kazakhstan, not for a single hour, labor which is materialized in new plants, factories and mines, electric power plants and electric power lines, peerless canals and water mains, modern highways, blocks of apartment buildings, in grain and fabrics, in scientific works and productions of multi-genre art.

And nothing like this existed just 60 years ago.

Truly great power is needed to turn that which has appeared impossible into reality. And this power was given to the Kazakh people, to all Kazakhstan's residents, by the great Lenin's party, by our own Soviet state as a whole. (Prolonged storm of applause.)

How true Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's words: "Only the combined efforts of the republic's workers and those of the entire nation could lift Kazakhstan to such heights." (Prolonged applause.)

We truly owe the great successes we have achieved and those which yet lie ahead entirely to the party, to the Leninist national policy, the creative work of millions and the indestructible friendship of peoples, created by the party of the great Lenin. (Prolonged applause.)

Like all Soviet people, we place great value upon this friendship, tempered in all our trials. The indomitable strength of spiritual fraternity, vital warmth and sincerity lie in our friendship with all the nation's peoples, first and foremost the great Russian people, and these are a reliable guarantee of the indestructibility of the Soviet state. (Prolonged applause.)

On this highly memorable and festive day we say to the glorious representatives of the fraternal republics, and through them to the entire Soviet people, that we will always be loyal to this indissoluble friendship and will pass it on to our descendants as our most valuable possession. (Storm of applause.)

Together Forever

Comrades! In order to picture more clearly those heights described so graphically by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, let us go back to where our ascent began.

Prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution, Kazakhstan was perhaps the most backward area of tsarist Russia. "Its own" exploiters and foreign concessionaires freely disposed of the property and lives of the simple people. The overwhelming burden of social and national oppression and innumerable humiliations, poverty and denial of rights--the old order doomed our fathers and mothers, the entire laboring people, to this, robbing the Kazakhs even of their own name. The name Kazakhstan was not even included on prerevolutionary maps.

Progressive sons of Russia always came to the defense of the oppressed, however, resolutely condemning the reactionary policy of permitting the wealthy to wield the power. Even then, the great Russian democrat A. I. Gertsen wrote that one could not safely confuse Russia with its government, that the Winter Palace did not represent all of Russia or even all of Petersburg. He said to the oppressed peoples: "The other Russia welcomes you as brothers, extends its hand to you...." It was to this Russia that the best minds of the Kazakh people turned, when they were squarely faced with the historical choice of whom to join, which way to go and what path to follow.

Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia began almost 250 years ago. F. Engels said that Kazakhstan's union with Russia played "a civilizing role for the Black and Caspian seas and Central Asia, for the Bashkirs and Tatars," that it was an important progressive move with respect to all areas of public, social and economic life.

The touching demonstrations of fraternal unity between the Kazakh and Russian peoples in the struggle for a better share of things, for freedom and independence will never die. Many Kazakh rebels fought in the forces of Yemel'yan Pugachev. Hundreds of volunteeers from the steppe fought bravely in the Battle of Borodino and were with the first Russian regiments to arrive victoriously at the banks of Sena. Brave Zhanzhigitov, Knight of the Order of St. George, and folk-poet Amen Baybatyrov, awarded a silver medal for bravery, and other sons of the Kazakh people, who joined the ranks of their Russian brothers-in-arms "under the treasured standards of Russia," in the words of Ibray Altynsarin, made a name for themselves in the Patriotic War of 1812.

When Kazakhstan joined Russia the life-giving springs of democratic Russian culture, and world culture through it penetrated into the Kazakh steppe, contributing to the development of the Weltanshauung of prominent educators Abay Kunabayev, Chokan Valikhanov and Ibray Altynsarin.

We pay the tribute of profound respect to Russian scholars N. M. Przheval'skiy, P. O. Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy, G. N. Potanin, I. V. Mushketov and many others, whose noble work toward a comprehensive study of Kazakhstan will never be forgotten by our descendants and will serve them loyally for centuries to come! (Prolonged applause.)

The Kazakh value highly the moral and creative feats of those giants of the written word, the great Russian writer F. M. Dostoyevskiy and the great Ukrainian poet T. G. Shevchenko. It was they who passionately raised the voice of their talent in defense of the oppressed and abused in the land of the Kazakhs during those years, years which were exceptionally difficult for them.

Our heartfelt thanks to all those who remembered in the difficult time of social stagnation the honor of the laboring Kazakh people, who upheld their dignity, their passionate desire for equality and prosperity and their bright faith in the impending triumph of justice. (Prolonged applause.)

With Lenin's Name In Our Hearts

With the direct assistance of Russian progressive social thinking and of the Russian revolutionary movement the Kazakh people emerged from the dungeons of ignorance and were introduced to political life, to Marxist ideas and to the revolutionary struggle, which spread over the expanses of Kazakhstan, assuming concrete form and effective force.

The 1916 national liberation uprising in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, which merged with the revolutionary movement sweeping all of Russia, dealt an especially powerful blow at the tsarist monarchy on the eve of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This was a determined protest by unbearably oppressed popular masses, which said the to the old order: "Enough"!

The common nature of the class interests of the Russian and Kazakh workers and of all Russia's peoples, and their joint struggle led by Lenin's party were convincingly reflected in the most important event of the 20th century--the Great October Socialist Revolution. The winds of freedom emanating from it swept away entirely the hated exploitive order, its predaceous bureaucracy, deception, hypocrisy and corruption.

A totally new leaf was turned over in the history of the laboring Kazakh people.

Despite the fierce resistance of enemies of the revolution and nationalists of all breeds, the power of the soviets had been established throughout Kazakhstan by March 1918.

At the call of the Bolshevik Party and in keeping with the law of great revolutionary fraternity the Kazakhs fought heroically against the counter-revolutionary Alas-Orda, the White Guards, the foreign interventionists and their minions, shoulder to shoulder with Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars, Uygurs, Dungans and members of other ethnic groups.

During those turbulent times Vladimir Il'ich Lenin kept a close watch on events in Kazakhstan, which he knew well from prerevolutionary times, and

kept up with all the events there. "Please tell the Ural comrades," Lenin requested in one of his telegrams to M. V. Frunze and Sh. Z. Eliave, "that I send sincere greetings to the heroes... defending besieged Ural'sk. I ask them not to lose spirit, to hold out a few more weeks. The heroic effort to defend Ural'sk will be crowned with success."

The heroic cause of the laboring people was crowned with success not only at Ural'sk. It met with triumph throughout--at Orenburg and in Northern and Central, Eastern and Southern Kazakhstan. The revolution triumphed completely and irreversably everywhere, because the Communist Party was supported by all the people, who confirmed their infinite devotion to their own workers' and peasants' rule.

We shall always remember those taking part in the difficult march of Dzhangil'din's international detachment and the heroic defense of Cherkassy, who preserved Soviet power in the enemy's rear area for almost 18 months. It was about them, the residents of 13 villages in Lepsinskiy Uyezd, that writer Dmitriy Furmanov wrote the following words: "The story of the Cherkassy defense is an amazing page in the heroic resistance...."

We will never forget the heroes of the Shemonaikha, Kustanay, Mariinsk and Semipalatinsk uprisings, the "Gornyye orly Tarbagatay" and "Gornyye orly Altay" partisan detachments, and other popular formations.

The forces of the old world were thoroughly defeated.

All of this was accomplished under the leadership of the Leninist party and following the steadfast logic of the revolution. Bloody battles were waged against the brutal class enemy. Murderous rounds were fired from places of hiding, brigandage and outrages were committed by the bays, and there were munities by people betrayed. The Leninist truth made its way through the severe ordeals.

The multifaceted activities of the convinced fighters for the revolution, however, spoke primarily not about cruelty and coercion but about creative work and humanism as organic principles underlying the new era of basic social and economic reforms.

Alibi Dzhangil'din, Amangel'dy Imanov, Tokash Bokin, Pavel Vinogradov, Petr Kobozev, Adil'bek Maykutov, Saken Seyfullin, Turar Ryskulov, Pavel Bazhov, Uraz Dzhandosv, Lavrentiy Taran, Magazy Masanchi, Abdulla Rozybakiyev and many, many others fought selflessly for the creating of a new world, for the great rights of the workers, for the common happiness of the people, for their welfare, equality and freedom of self-determination.

We will never forget them and our love and respect for them are beyond measure. The people will never forget their names!

We will always remember those who forged a new life in the expanses of Kazakhstan during the years of revolution and civil war, with the rifle, the plow and the primer, demonstrating class awareness and solidarity, good international qualities, stamina, courage and heroism! (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades! The Bolshevik Party set an extraordinarily bold goal--not the only one of its kind, however--of building socialism in an impoverished, ravaged, enfeebled and drained country.

Overcoming resistance by opposition groups, national-deviants, skeptics and whiners, the Bolshevik Party acted decisively to counter inflation, chaos and confusion with a firm Leninist will and the aware labor of people joined by a common goal.

This work, gigantic in scale, eliminated once and for all the system of the feudal bays and all forms of oppression, and fundamentally altered social relations and the psychology of the people.

The great Lenin and the Communist Party gave us the key to success.

History, comrades, has preserved hundreds of the most concrete documents showing the deep concern exhibited by Il'ich for Kazakhstan. "This is a wonderful beginning. Support it in every possible way," Lenin wrote about the creation of the first agricultural communes in Eastern Kazakhstan. "The Gur'yev oil is ours!"--V. I. Lenin reported joyfully to a conference of workers and Red Army men of Moscow's Presnenskiy Rayon on 24 January 1920. And these were not isolated developments. The nationalization and restoration of the Ridderskiye mines, exploration of the Ekibastuz and the Emba oil field, the life of the Aral fishermen and of workers in the salt-mines, construction of the Petropavlovsk-Kokchetav Railway and other lines of communication in the land of Kazakhstan, the development of its printing and publishing industry--nothing escaped the leader's attention and everything was the object of his sincere interest.

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin was there at the dawning of Soviet Kazakh statehood.

Stages of Unprecedented Transformation

Following the victory over fascism, Kazakhstan, together with the entire nation, helped the country to heal the wounds inflicted by the cruel war. The republic assumed patronage over many rayons of Leningrad, Kalininskaya and Stalingradskaya oblasts and over Zaporozh'ye and the Donbass.

In Kazakhstan itself, extremely rich mineral reserves were put to use at that time, and many unique industrial facilities were placed into operation, becoming the pride not only of the republic but of the entire nation. Enormous qualitative advances were being made everywhere. Advancements in science and technology were being applied on a broad front, production

effectiveness was steadily growing and new branches of industry were being created. The machine-building industry was created and began developing rapidly in the northern part of Kazakhstan, in the center there was ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the southern area had large-scale chemistry, an extensive petroleum industry was born in the western region, and a large power-engineering industry sprang up in the east. The light and food industries were making unprecedented advances. Modern lines of communication--air and motor vehicle routes, railroads, the river fleet and major pipelines--were being steadily developed.

As part of the single family of fraternal republics and with their unselfish aid, Soviet Kazakhstan was moving steadily ahead to become one of the leaders in the nation's industry, while simultaneously building up its spiritual strength.

The extraordinarily rapid and all-round uplifting of the republic's economy occurred during those years, when the Kazakhstan party organization was headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev (storm of applause).

It was during those years that the heroic Virgin Land epic began. The term "Virgin Lands" immediately captured the hearts of millions of Soviet people and joined the ranks of such sacred concepts as "bread," "labor," "homeland".... Many of those present will recall the time when the great vital force of our way of life, of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism blossomed once more into its full power and beauty.

This unforgettable time is described in the remarkable book "Tselina" [The Virgin Land], brilliantly and with inspiration, with party eloquence and sincerety.

This book is especially dear to us. The facts and events described in it are a part of the biography of many Kazakhstan people present in this room.

Leonid Il'ich underscored the fact that in the Virgin Land epic the Kazakh people "were at the pinnacle of history and understood the needs of the entire nation, manifesting their revolutionary, internationalist qualities."

Today, we once again pay the tribute of profound respect to the far-sighted wisdom of the Leninist party, to the enviable destiny of the first generation of Virgin Land pioneers, who began the development of a new type of person, one which we call today the "Virgin Land" type.

It is correctly said that the earth needs stars. The land of Kazakhstan has many brilliant stars, visible to the entire nation and created by the Virgin Land epic, remarkable captains of agriculture, party and soviet workers--skillful grain growers, masters of animal husbandry, people of all professions. (Prolonged applause.)

Their hands, and now the hands of their sons, have increased the productivity of the Virgin Land hectare, the glorious beginning of which goes back to Mikhail Dovzhik and Zhansultan Deneyev, Ivan Ivanov and Yesil'bay Kadralin, Amangel'dy Isakov and Anes Akhmedinov, Mikhail Yarovoy and Kamshat Donenbayeva, Leonid Beloglazov and Nurgabul Malgazhdarov. Thousands of such people deserve our greatest gratitude for their remarkable labor, their great feat. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades! Today in Kazakhstan one frequently hears the terms "first" and "for the first time," which were born of the speed of progress and belong to the entire Soviet Nation, and frequently, to all of mankind.

Until recently, the greatest speed this country knew was that of a running horse. The first express trains to run on the Turksib changed this. This was only a great beginning, however.

Is it not symbolical that the first missile carrying the world's first artificial satellite was placed into orbit from here? Yuriy Gagarin was also launched into space from here.

Through the will of the Leninist party and as a result of the implementation of historic decisions, first and foremost those coming out of the 23rd, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, Kazakhstan has become a region of amazing original discoveries, the birthplace of many scientific and technological innovations, an area of ground and space feats of the entire Soviet people, of our entire great socialist homeland. (Prolonged applause.)

It would be difficult to compare Kazakhstan's present socioeconomic and cultural level even to that of the prewar period. Our industrial output today exceeds by five times that of all the prewar five-year plans taken together.

The republic's national income in 1979 was 2.4-fold greater than the 1965 figure.

Kazakhstan's industrial profile is now defined by a large power-engineering industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, coal, petroleum, chemical, light and food industries. Territorial production complexes--Karaganda, Kustanay, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatau-Dzhambul, Mangyshlak, Eastern Kazakhstan, and others. Such avant-garde branches of industry as machine building, electric power engineering, including atomic power engineering, chemistry and petrochemistry are steadily moving forward.

The nation receives from Kazakhstan not only the most diverse raw materials but also more than 2,000 different machines and mechanisms, including tractors, cutter-loaders for mining, excavators, metal-working lathes and instruments for automation.

More than 200 new enterprises, large production units and shops, with equipment fully measuring up to the requirements of the scientific and technological revolution, have been placed into operation since the beginning of the current five-year plan alone. These include such giants as the Pavlodar Refinery, the Novo-Dzhambulskiy Phosphorus Plant, the Stepnogorskiy Bearing Plant, the Zheskentskiy Ore-Dressing Combine, the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Silk Combine, the first power unit of the Ekibastuz GRES-1 and the world's largest pit coalmine, the "Bogatyr'."

A branched network of highways, railroads and airlines, modern communication facilities, television and radio have brought the republic's most remote areas to the centers of science and culture. Despite the enormous distances the term "remote" has practically disappeared from our lexicon. And a great deal of the credit goes to our railroad workers, motorists, civil aviation and river fleet workers.

The heroic labor of the working class and all the laboring people have turned Soviet Kazakhstan into a unique industrial region of the nation. Its great potential, which is increasing by the year, is contributing to the continued growth of the general welfare, and together with that of the other fraternal republics, is reliably increasing the economic strength and the defense capability of the homeland and of the entire socialist commonwealth.

Articles bearing the Kazakhstan label are enjoying increasing popularity in the nation and far beyond its borders. More than 80 of the world's nations are familiar with various products made in the republic.

And all this is primarily a direct result of the efforts of the glorious working class, and of the technological intelligentsia which has emerged from it. A mold of labor skill and extensive knowledge, of public activeness and a broad prospective are typical of the contemporary working man, whose labor is the chief force behind the transformation of our society. The working class in Kazakhstan has grown almost 40-fold since the republic was founded.

As we note the exceptional service performed by the republic's working class in the all-round uplifing of its economy, we express our firm conviction that Kazakhstan, with a close alliance of the kolkhoz peasantry and the popular intelligentsia, will continue successfully to fulfill all the assignments set for it by our party. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades! Soviet Kazakhstan today is not only a unique industrial region, steadfastly strengthening the great power of the Soviet state, along with the other republics, but also one of the nation's largest grain and livestock bases. Kazakhstan's agriculture is now represented by 2,059 sovkhozes and more than 400 kolkhozes.

An enormous amount of work was carried out following the historic March 1965 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee toward the technical reequipment of agriculture, the adoption of chemical methods and land reclamation.

Vast new rice-farming areas were created in the republic, turning Kazakhstan into an important supplier of the white grain. The productivity of irrigated land has increased markedly. Here are a few comparisons. The implementation of decisions coming out of the May 1966 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee increased grain production 3.8-fold. This included a 5.2-fold increase in corn production and a 5.5-fold increase in the production of rice.

The process of specializing and concentrating agricultural production is gaining force, based upon extensive cooperation and the conversion to modern industrial methods.

Water conservation construction is being vigorously pursued. Among the unique facilities playing a large role not only in agriculture but in the continuing development of industry as well, we might mention the 1000-kilometer water lines and the almost 500-kilometer-long Irtysh-Karaganda Canal, which has been extended to Dzhezkazgan and is bringing vast new areas of land to life.

While prior to the development of the Virgin Lands Kazakhstan gave the nation no more than 100 million poods of grain in the best years, at the present time we are very close to averaging 1 billion poods. (Applause.)

We have things to be proud of in other branches of agriculture as well. They are all steadily developing thanks to the continuing improvement of work standards and the adoption of scientific achievements and advanced practices. Remarkable successes have been achieved by our growers of cotton, beets, vegetables and fruits, among which are many real masters and innovators. Dozens of specialized farms in the republic supply the nation with the most diverse and essential products--from food and industrial crops to medicinal herbs.

Since the Virgin Lands were developed, Kazakhstan has increased the output of meat and milk 2.6-fold and egg production more than 5-fold, along with increasing the total number of livestock in the public sector. In 1940 there were slightly more than 8 million sheep and goats in Kazakhstan. At the present time there are more than 43 million. The republic now has 593 specialized sheep sovkhozes.

New branches have come into being--industrialized poultry and hog raising, commercial horse-breeding and milk and meat production using industrial methods.

All of this results from the implementation of the party's agrarian policy and the heroic labor of our remarkable agricultural workers, a guarantee of continued, steady growth in the republic's agriculture.

Kazakhstan's farmers achieved great success in the year of the glorious 25th anniversary of the Virgin Lands, for which the republic was awarded the second Order of Lenin, presented to us today by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. (Prolonged applause.)

For large labor achievements in agriculture last year orders and medals were awarded to more than 20,000 Kazakh workers, and 13 outstanding workers were awarded the grand title Hero of Socialist Labor. (Applause.)

The CPSU Central Committee declared 22 rayons and 5 oblasts, including Alma-Atinskaya, Kustanayskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts, as well as the republic as a whole, winners in the All-Union Socialist Competition to increase production and procurement of animal husbandry products during the 1979-80 winter period.

For their productive work toward all-round improvement of the republic's agriculture and for their successes in the All-Union Socialist Competition, permit me to say a most sincere "thank you" to the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and specialists, to all our agricultural workers, and to wish them new labor successes. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades! In all the stages of socialist construction the party and state have devoted an enormous amount of attention to the development of science, education and culture and have demonstrated daily concern for the people's welfare and for the all-round, balanced development of the Soviet people.

The transforming force of the Leninist national policy and of mature socialism, which offers the man of labor great possibilities and rights, which are set forth in the Fundamental Law of the Soviet Nation--the new Constitution of the USSR--has been realized most clearly in precisely this area.

The year the republic was founded the literacy level in Kazakhstan was only 18 percent, and less than 2 percent of the Kazakh population were literate. Secondary education is now compulsory in our republic, as it is throughout the nation. There are 55 VUZ's in the republic. Students account for 169 of every 10,000 residents. This is almost twice the proportion existing in England and the FRG. Along with Alma-Ata, Karaganda, Kustanay, Tselinograd, Semipalatinsk, Chimkent and Dzhambul have become large VUZ centers.

The republic's Academy of Sciences enjoys deserved prestige. The scope and significance of its research make it one of the nation's most important scientific centers. It has successful research programs in such branches of science as geology, mining, metallurgy, chemistry, nuclear physics and physics, the study of cosmic rays, astrophysics, soil science and experimental biology.

Kazakhstan's scientists are also working productively in the social sciences.

As we note that unquestionable services of our scholars and all scientific workers to the republic and the nation, we are confident that they will work in close cooperation with innovators and outstanding production workers to increase their practical contribution to the continued, all-round development of Soviet Kazakhstan. (Prolonged applause.)

The republic's powerful economic leap, the social restructuring of the lives of former nomads and the development of the new man--all of these have served as vital stimuli to the creation and development of a Kazakh Soviet culture.

A people who have given the world giants in thinking but whose esthetic wealth in the past consisted mainly of folklore and practical folk art now possesses an extremely rich, modern culture--national in form, socialist in substance.

The ideological-artistic level is rising today among many members of Kazakhstan's creative intelligentsia, indoctrinated in the Leninist traditions of multinational literature and art, and following the inspiring example of Saken Seyfullin, Dzhambul Dzhabayev, Il'yas Dzhansugurov, Beimbet Maylin, Mukhtar Auezov, Sabit Mukanov, Kulyash Bayseitova, Kalibek Kuanyshpayev, Abylkhan Kasteyev, Mukan Tulebayev, Shaken Aymanov and other famous masters of Kazakh culture. (Applause.)

Today we utter with gratitude the names Aleksandr Zatayevich, Nikolay Khludov, Leonid Sobolev, Ivan Shukhov, Nikolay Anov, Galina Ulanova, Sergey Markov and many other representatives of Russian culture. Their creativity, closely linked with Kazakhstan, represents a generous and talented offering on the altar of friendship of peoples. (Applause.) It is still actively influencing the vital process of interenrichment of the Kazakh and Russian cultures in the single channel of Soviet Kazakhstan's multinational culture--an integral part of the new socialist civilization.

Much of that created by the Kazakh masters has rightly gone into the treasure house of general Soviet culture.

The party and the people expect highly talented new creative works from our writers, those working in the fields of the fine arts, music, architecture, the theater and film, and book publishers. It is important for them to reveal with dialectic thoroughness the complexity of the era, the moral beauty of modern man and his rejection of everything alien to our way of life. Marxist philosophy, the Leninist theory of the depiction of reality and a skillful combination of progressive traditions with real innovation should continue to be our reliable frame of reference in creative art.

Our popular intelligentsia takes an active part in the republic's social and political life. It shares the republic's vital interests and regards itself as an inseparable part of the destiny of the entire great Soviet nation.

While we are noting the active contribution made by the republic's intelligentsia to the uplifting of the economy, the development of science, technology and culture, and the indoctrination of the workers, we would like to wish them from all our heart the greatest of success! (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades! Fundamental changes have occurred in the society's social structure, based on the developed economy, restructured social relations and the improved spiritual strength of the people, their material plenty and improved culture.

The number of blue- and white-collar workers has doubled in Kazakhstan's economy under the last four five-year plans alone. The working class now accounts for more than 70 percent of all the republic's laborers.

The kind of work performed by kolkhoz and other workers is changing drastically. It is coming closer and closer to the level of the engineer's job. An intensive process is under way to eliminate distinctions between physical and mental work, between the city and the village.

More than 1.2 million specialists with a higher education are now employed in the republic's economy.

The total population has grown. Almost 15 million people live in the republic, including around 1 million in its capital.

More than 60 of the 80 Kazakh cities have come into being in the Soviet era.

Each of our 19 oblast centers has become an important industrial, scientific and educational center, their unique architecture becoming beautiful by the year. The appearance of all the republic's cities and workers' settlements is improving.

The appearance of the villages and auls is improving. As early as 1922 V. I. Lenin made the following statement: "...The matter of improving living conditions for the vast majority of the population--the peasantry--is a basic issue for us." Steadily following V. I. Lenin's instructions, the party is consistently resolving these problems.

Not a single nation can compare with us in the construction of housing, cultural and personal service facilities. In the past 15 years alone, more than two-thirds of Kazakhstan's population have moved into better housing.

Public health with its improved materials and equipment base has made striking advances. Around 46,000 doctors, more than 1,700 hospitals and more than 2,000 clinics and dispensaries provide medical services to the population. The system of preschool facilities is expanding.

A great deal is being done to develop physical culture, sports and tourism, and to involve more of the masses in them.

Kazakhstan's athletes worthily defended the nation's honor as part of the Soviet Union's team at the recent Olympic Games in Moscow.

State and cooperative trade and consumer services, which demand constant attention as branches most closely related to the needs of the workers, are being developed in both the city and the village.

The scope and extent of social and economic reforms are especially growing now, at the stage of mature socialism. Real incomes of Kazakhstan's population grew by 43 percent and the average monthly earnings of blue- and white-collar workers increased by one-third under the last two five-year plans alone.

All of these and many other achievements are testimony to the enormous reforming power of the party and to the materialization of the greatest goal of its economic policy, which, in the words of Lenin, are directed "...toward ensuring the /complete/ well being and the free and /all-round/ development of /all/ members of society." This is why all of us can never stop with what we have achieved, but must do everything within our power, as the party tells us, to add the maximum concrete substance to its program slogan--"Everything in the name of man, for the benefit of man"!

Today, the entire world can see that Soviet Kazakhstan, together with the other republics, has become a brilliant beacon of socialism for peoples which have set out on a path of independent development.

People visit us from all parts of the planet to see for themselves the new reality, which thoroughly refutes the mountain of lies and slander built up by reactionary propaganda. The republic, which shares the interests of the nation and of the entire socialist commonwealth, takes an active part in the international economic, scientific and technological, and cultural exchange of the Soviet Union, which maintains economic ties with 82 foreign nations and cultural ties with 97.

Our republic's economic and spiritual experience graphically demonstrates the fact that only along lines of real socialism is it possible within a brief historical period to achieve real maturity and prosperity in all areas of life and to bring out new creative resources in order to move forward constantly toward even grander accomplishments, which will certainly become a positive reality for the Kazakh people, for all the workers of the republic and of our mighty socialist homeland.

The Party--Our Helmsman

Esteemed Comrades! Today and always our most treasured thoughts and hopes go to the Leninist Party--one with the Soviet people and representing their most vital aspirations.

We take pride in the fact that in the 60 years of the Kazakhstan Communist Party's existence it has grown from small organizations and groups into an organization 700,000-strong.

The republic's communists are loyal sons and daughters of the glorious Leninist party. They are excited by everything occurring in the nation. They are always in the front ranks of those building the new life, setting examples of ideological conviction, professional competence and real concern for the cause, and boldly combating shortcomings from positions of principle.

In all stages of the building of communism the Kazakhstan Communist Party has steadily followed the instructions of the Leninist Central Committee.

The oblast, city, rayon and primary party organizations, which spare neither expertise, strength or energy to successfully implement that outlined by the Leninist party, have performed a great role in the rapid development of the republic's multibranch industry, its capital construction, agriculture, science and culture.

From all our hearts, we thank you, dear Leonid Il'ich, for the great praise you have given the work of all republic communists today. (Prolonged applause.)

On this festive day I have been instructed to declare that all of Kazakhstan's communists always have and always will honorably carry the great title of the republic's avant-garde of the workers, indoctrinating them in a spirit of infinite devotion to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and making Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism an absolute norm of life. (Storm of applause.)

The CPSU Central Committee gives us an example of the true Leninist style. All of its multifaceted work is characterized by great scope, by a scientific approach, singleness of purpose, farsightedness and realism.

The report-and-election campaign is now gaining force in the life of the republic's party organization. In complete accordance with Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's instructions at the June 1980 Plenum of the Central Committee and that which has been said today, we are obligated to conduct it in a constructive and efficient manner, to carefully preserve all that is good, while at the same time resolutely exposing shortcomings, criticizing and vigorously eliminating them, and to increase in every way the avant-garde role of the communists in all areas of life.

The soviets of people's deputies--authorized agents of state power--have stepped up their work considerably in recent years. The soviets are having a greater influence upon all areas of economic and cultural development. This is a broad expression of true popular power, "the most brilliant example of democracy on earth," as accurately defined by Maksim Gor'kiy.

We are confident that the republic's soviets will persistently perfect their style and methods, further develop the democratic spirit in their work and struggle vigorously to implement the plans outlined by our party! (Prolonged applause.)

Along with the party and the soviets, the trade unions are also good incubators of the principles underlying the new life of directing production, improving socialist competition and the social development of the teams of workers.

Today, we are forced to recall the words of Vladimir Il'ich to the effect that we are the party of the future, and the future belongs to the youth.

Youth comprise two-thirds of the population in Kazakhstan. Millions of young people commemorate each new day with shock labor, excellent study and successes in art and sports. Representatives of Kazakhstan's youth, together with young men and women from the other fraternal republics, are performing well in the Nonchernozem Region, at Atommash, on the BAM and on other construction projects of the century.

We are firmly convinced that our remarkable youth will continue to persistently follow Lenin's order to study communism, to sacredly guard the friendship of peoples and to devote our strengths and energy to the great common cause. (Prolonged applause.)

Toward New Heights

Comrades! Soviet Kazakhstan is commemorating its glorious 60th anniversary in a flowering of creative forces. The anniversary of the republic and its Communist Party have been marked by new labor achievements motivated by national preparations for the 110th anniversary of the bith of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War, knowledge of the forthcoming convocation of the next, 26th CPSU Congress and the mobilizing instructions issued by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The republic's workers as a whole are steadily coping with the responsible assignments set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party. Our multibranch industry fulfilled the annual plans for the first four years and the plan for the first eight months of the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Having joined the movement to make the concluding year of the five-year plan a year of shock labor,

a year of work performed in the Leninist manner, more than 500 industrial, transportation and communications enterprises, almost 20,000 brigades, shifts, shops and sections, and around 300,000 of the foremost workers have already reported fulfillment or overfulfillment of their five-year assignments. The rural workers successfully fulfilled the grain production and procurement plan for the first four years of the five-year plan. A number of oblasts, 38 rayons and more than 450 sovkhozes and kolkhozes have reported early fulfillment of the five-year plan for sales of grain to the state. The republic's livestock raisers are celebrating the holiday with good achievements.

There have been impressive achievements in other areas of the economy, science and culture as well.

All of these are marvelous labor gifts on the republic's anniversary!

Permit me in your name to enthusiastically congratulate the right-flank participants in the socialist competition and to wish them every success in the future. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades! The republic and the entire nation are on the eve of some great events, the main one being the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

"Each congress," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev underscored at the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "has opened up new horizons to the party and the nation. I am confident that this will also be true of the forthcoming congress, which is expected to define the strategy and the tactics for the struggle at the next stage in the building of communism."

We Kazakhstan people fully share this confidence along with the entire Soviet people. Truly exciting prospects lie ahead of us. The lives of the workers--the true masters of their happy destiny--will be far richer and spiritually fuller.

The time is not far off, when Kazakhstan will reveal its riches even more completely and place them at the service of the entire Soviet people. The republic will become an even bigger area of power engineering, and our powerful streams of electricity will contribute to the continuing growth of industrial areas of the Center and Western Siberia.

Along with power engineering all of Kazakhstan's industry, first and foremost, its coal industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and petrochemistry, will come up to a new level. There will be extensive development in machine-building, light and food industries, all types of communications and transport, including a subway, on which, with the support of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, construction is to begin in the republic capital. (Prolonged applause.)

Large tasks lie ahead of us in agriculture, where we must increase production of grain and other farm crops. Successes have been achieved, but it is still important to steadily develop all branches of animal husbandry and to thoroughly increase the output of animal husbandry products.

Positive changes will take place in the architecture of cities, villages and auls, in the welfare of the workers, in public health, public education, trade and consumer services.

As we do everything possible to bring these changes closer, we must successfully fulfill and accede the assignments set for the last year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. (Prolonged applause.)

It is important to strive universally to eliminate shortcomings and oversights. And these still exist, unfortunately. Some of the labor collectives are still not working at their full strength and capability. There are still violations of plan and labor discipline. In a number of branches little concern is shown for increasing labor productivity, improving the other qualitative indicators and adopting advanced know-how.

We are obligated to combat all our shortcomings resolutely and uncompromisingly, with all our forces and with the active participation of the public, the press, television and radio, creating universally a mood of seriousness, good organization and discipline and great demandingness as required by the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU.

It is the duty of each of us to promote initiative on the part of the workers at each work position, to help minimize the number of laggards, to raise yet higher the banner of the national socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress. (Prolonged applause.)

Esteemed Comrades!

The Kazakh people, like all the Soviet people, are fully determined to commemorate the pre-congress year with new successes in the economy, in science and culture.

A heroic battle is now under way over the expanses of the republic for the great Kazakhstan grain harvest. The southern oblasts have already successfully completed it. The crucial battles are now moving into the republic's main grain areas. The big grain harvest will not pour into the bins on its own, however. We must work hard to accomplish this.

And so, dear comrades, let us spare neither our knowledge, our strength or our skill but work vigorously and well to make our beloved homeland happy with another full Kazakhstan billion! (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades!

From the heights we have attained we can clearly see how important it is to add to that won by the older generations, to be fully responsible for today and the days to come.

Our peace-loving state is made strong by the awareness of the workers. It is strong when all the workers know that they can assess matters and enter into everything with awareness--this Leninist legacy is especially valid today.

In today's situation, when a fierce ideological struggle is under way in the world, reality demands that we step up our indoctrinational work among the workers. We shall therefore continue to combat any manifestations of indifference to politics, spiritual apathy, bourgeois and petty bourgeois psychology, and to refute with determination and sound reasoning imperialist and Maoist propaganda.

We are confident that these important tasks will be worthily performed by the communists and Komsomol members, the party's ideological fighters--workers of the press, television, radio, creative unions and culture.

We sincerely hope that they will always be at the forward edge, summoning the people with their personal example and stirring words to strive to greater achievements for the sake of achieving the party's program objectives! (Prolonged applause.)

Comrades!

Our society is strong in many ways. Its primary strength lies in the people it creates, however. In Kazakhstan, as in the nation as a whole, remarkable people have grown up and are working with inspiration. These are outstanding production workers and captains of production, famous workers in science and culture, veteran and skilled specialists in literally all sectors of the national economy.

All of these people are passionately involved in their work and infinitely devoted to the party and the people. They set the tone throughout. These are the people the Leninist party relies upon always and in all things as it leads us on a steady course from victory to victory.

The important date which we are commemorating today is yet another memorable landmark on the happy path marked off by the party. It is at the same time a new point of departure for even grander achievements. Supporting with all our souls and fervently approving our party's foreign and domestic policy, we totally dedicate all these achievements to our beloved homeland and to the great cause of building communism. (Prolonged applause.)

Comradea!

Our victorious path has been illuminated by the life-giving light shed by the Great October Socialist Revolution and by the wise national policy of the Communist Party, to which all our successes are linked and to which we owe our prosperity and our solid confidence in tomorrow.

As we enter the republic's seventh decade, we formally declare:

Our affiliation with a totally new historical community of people--the Soviet people--is and will always remain for us our greatest treasure, the inexhaustible source of our strengh and a guarantee of continued successes. (Prolonged applause.)

We formally state that we will always and in all things be loyal to the great cause of Lenin's party, which has tied together with the bonds of ideological kinship all generations of Soviet people. (Prolonged applause.)

In the name of the republic's communists and of the Kazakh people, in the name of all the workers of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan, we assure our party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that the Kazakhstan people will continue sacredly to fulfill their international and patriotic duty to strengthen in every way the economic might and the defense capability of the homeland and of the entire socialist commonwealth, and to devote all our strengths, energy and knowledge to the impending and inevitable victory of communism! (Storm of applause.)

Long live and prosper the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic--equal among equals in the single fraternal alliance of the republics of the Soviet Nation. (Storm of applause.)

Long live the Kazakhstan Communist Party--tested and militant detachment of the CPSU! (Storm of applause.)

Long live our great homeland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! (Storm of applause.)

Glory to our Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! (Prolonged storm of applause, turning into an ovation.)

Kunayev Concluding Remarks

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, concluded the meeting:

Esteemed Leonid Il'ich!

Esteemed Comrades!

The heart of each of us is filled with glorious pride by the awareness of our great unity, which was discussed with feeling by all the comrades speaking from this platform.

We can all see that our triumphs are a real demonstration of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of our great homeland, of the vital force of the Leninist national policy and the monolithic solidarity of the Soviet people with their party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, loyal heir to Lenin's cause.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's presence at our celebration has especially elevated the atmosphere of our festivities.

Leonid Il'ich, you enjoy the respect and love and the infinite confidence of the Kazakh people, like that of all the Soviet people. You are fully entitled to this as a long-time resident of Kazakhstan, as a person and a leader who, like no one else, has done an extraordinary amount of work toward the all-round development of our republic, which has been, is and will always be an integral part of the great Soviet Nation. (Prolonged applause.)

Your brilliant and moving speech met with full understanding in our hearts and with a fervent desire to work even better for the triumph of our common cause.

Your speech is a document of enormous mobilizing force, one which will inspire the communists and all the workers of the republic and the nation to advance toward new achievements, a document with enormous international impact.

In the name of those present at this formal meeting and in the name of all the republi[illegible]ers, we wish you, dear Leonid Il'ich, good health, vigor, inexh[illegible] energy and new successes in your highly difficult work. (Prolonged storm of applause.)

Comrades!

Permit me in the name of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the government of the republic, in the name of all the participants in our meeting, to express our profound gratitude to the delegations from the heroic cities of Moscow and Leningrade, from the fraternal Union republics, autonomous republics and oblasts for taking part in our festivities. (Storm of applause.)

Thank you, dear friends, for your warm fraternal words and good wishes. (Applause.) We ask you, first of all, to convey to the communists and the workers of your republics, cities and oblasts our sincere greetings and our very best wishes for continued prosperity and new successes in the socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming 26th party congress. (Storm of applause.)

We have received numerous letters and telegrams from all parts of the nation with sincere congratulations and best wishes to the workers of Kazakhstan, who are commemorating this glorious anniversary.

With all our hearts we thank those who have sent letters of congratulations and reports, and we wish them new achievements in their work for the benefit of our great homeland. (Prolonged applause.)

The Kazakh people and the republic's workers clearly see that our strength lies in profound loyalty to Lenin's behests, to party ideals and the fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

Like all the Soviet people, we unanimously approve and support the wise foreign and domestic policy of the party and its militant staff-the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, prominent figure of the modern era and steadfast fighter for peace. (Prolonged applause.)

We assure our party and the entire Soviet people that the Kazakhstan people will continue confidently to proceed beneath the banner of Marxism-Leninism, in single formation with all the fraternal peoples, toward new victories in the building of communism. (Storm of applause.)

Long live our great homeland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--bulwark of peace and progress! (Storm of applause.)

Long live the indestructible friendship of the Soviet peoples! (Storm of applause.)

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--inspirer and organizer of all victories! (Prolonged storm of applause, turning into an ovation throughout the hall.)

The participants in this formal meeting unanimously and with great enthusiasm accept the letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The letter of greeting was read by Z. K. Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

S. N. Imashev, chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakhstan SSR Supreme Soviet, announces the closing of the formal meeting of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, with the participation of party, soviet and public organizations, representatives of the workers and fighting men of the Soviet Army, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Kazakhstan Communist Party. The party anthem, "The International," resounds beneath the arches of the hall.

A festive and highly successful concert was presented for participants of the formal meeting by masters of the arts and amateur groups of Kazakhstan.

Military Parade, Demonstration

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 1

[Report: "A Joyous Celebration in the Land of Kazakhstan—A Military Parade and Demonstration by Workers in Alma-Ata, Devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party"]

[Excerpts] The glorious anniversary of the republic and its party organization was commemorated over the expanses of Soviet Kazakhstan, holder of four orders. It was celebrated with reports of labor victories, with a sea of red calico, with the triumphant sounds of bands, with resounding song, which filled the cities, settlements and villages. The triumph and the joy of the celebration were shared with the people of Kazakhstan by all the fraternal republics, by all the peoples of our great socialist homeland, united into a single harmonious family.

Overflowing with profound feelings of gratitude and appreciation for the great appraisal of the republic's achievements, given in the speech made at the formal anniversary meeting by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and inspired by the greeting from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, Alma-Ata residents took part in a demonstration in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party. They carried posters bearing words of approval for the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The date is 30 August. The site is the new square at the building housing the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. The pediments of the building are decorated with pictures of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin. A picture of V. I. Lenin and pictures of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and the important years "1920" and "1980" appear on buildings adjacent to the square. The state flags of the USSR and of the fraternal Union republics flutter in the breeze.

The time is 12 o'clock. Those gathered at the square greet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with a prolonged storm of applause. V. V. Grishin, D. A. Kunayev, G. V. Romanov, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, G. A. Aliyev, M. S. Gorbachev, P. M. Masherov, Sh. R. Rashidov, M. S. Solomentsev and E. A. Shevardnadze ascend with him onto the central speaker's platform.

The following take their places on the speaker's platform: Z. N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the leaders of delegations sent to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party, including I. I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; A. E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; D. Rasulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan; K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; K. G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; A. S. Barkauskas, chairman of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet; first secretaries of the Bashkir and Tatar obkoms of the CPSU M. Z. Shakirov and R. M. Musin; members of the Bureau of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee K. M. Aukhadiyev, B. A. Ashimov, Ye. F. Bashmakov, V. A. Grebenyuk, S. N. Imashev, Z. K. Kamalidenov, O. S. Miroshkhin, N. A. Nazarbayev and Yu. N. Trofimov; candidate members of the Bureau of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee S. S. Dzhiyenbayev and V. T. Shevchenko; and Lieutenant General of Aviation G. T. Beregovoy, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR and twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

On the guest platforms are deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and the chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, the first secretaries of obkoms of the Kazakhstan Communist Party and the chairmen of oblispolkoms, members of delegations from fraternal republics, party veterans, party and soviet workers, outstanding production workers, scientific and cultural figures.

Military subunits stand in neat formation. Colonel General P. G. Lushev, commander of the Central Asia Military District and parade inspector, is

driven onto the square in a light-gray convertible with the top down. A vehicle containing the parade commander moves toward it. After receiving the report from Hero of the Soviet Union, Lieutenant General S. K. Nurmagambetov, the commander of the Central Asia Military District drives along the troop formations, greets them and congratulates them on the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party. Exuberant "Hurrahs!" ring over the square.

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MASHEROV SPEECH AT 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF BELORUSSIAN KOMSOMOL

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 25 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Report on ceremonial meeting, Masherov speech devoted to 60th anniversary of Belorussian Komsomol]

[Text] A combat detachment of the All-Union Komsomol--the Belorussian Komsomol--is commemorating an illustrious date in its heroic biography, which is filled with the fervor of creation and imperishable exploits--its 60th anniversary. A joint ceremonial meeting of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol's Minskiy Obkom and Gorkom, which was held yesterday, was devoted to this memorable event.

...The Minsk Palace of Sport was festively decked out. At the rear of the stage was a sculpture portrait of V.I. Lenin. On the left was the figure "60," on the right the words "Belorussian Komsomol." On the side curtains hung red cloths bearing the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner. The slogans "All-Out Finish to the 10th Five-Year Plan. Worthy Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress!" and "Long Live the Lenin Komsomol--Combat Assistant and Dependable Reserve of the CPSU!" were draped on the balconies.

Revolutionary marches and songs about the party, the Komsomol, Lenin and the motherland rang out.

The participants in the ceremonial session warmly greeted the appearance in the presidium of P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, N.N. Dolgin, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee, D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, V.P. Vinogradov, hero of socialist labor and member of the Communist Party since 1915, the prominent military leaders--twice heroes of the Soviet Union and marshals of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan and V.I.Chuykov and General of the Army P.I. Batov--USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Yu.N. Glazkov, hero of the Soviet Union, V.I. Brovikov, V.A. Gvozdev, N.I. Dementey, M.M. Zaytsev, A.T. Kuz'min, L.S. Firisanov, I.P. Yakushev, V.Ye. Lobanok and K.M. Platonov, members and candidates of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and honored guests of the Ninth All-Union Rally of winners of the walking tour of Komsomol members and the youth to sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory--illustrious people, who have embodied the best features of all generations of the Soviet people.

The joint meeting was opened by V.F. Shaplyko, first secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee.

The orchestra played the national anthems of the Soviet Union and the Belorussian SSR.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium of the ceremonial meeting with great enthusiasm.

The banners of the Belorussian republic Komsomol organization and the Minskaya Oblast and Minskiy Gorkom Komsomol organizations, the memorial banner of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, which the republic Komsomol organization had been awarded in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Komsomol, and the memorial banner of the Minskiy Obkom, which had been conferred on the Minskaya Oblast Komsomol organization, were borne into the hall to the sound of a march.

The floor was granted P.M. Masherov, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Dear Comrades, Friends!

Today is a big and bright and exciting and joyous holiday for everyone whose youth was tempered and matured in the ranks of the Lenin Komsomol. The 60th anniversary of the twice-order-bearing Belorussian Komsomol is an important landmark in the biography of the republic and in the life of its young generation of eagles nurtured and cherished by the party.

The thoughts and feelings of your senior comrade communists on this great date and the high evaluation of our youth's contribution to the struggle for communism are expressed in the greetings of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Permit me to read them (to stormy applause P.M. Masherov read out the greetings). It gives me tremendous satisfaction to once again warmly and cordially congratulate you, all young men and women and illustrious veterans whose youth was illuminated by the inextinguishable revolutionary flame on the memorable event in the life of the republic Komsomol organization and to wish you splendid new deeds and new victories at the front lines of communist construction.

The history of the Belorussian Komsomol--a combat detachment of the All-Union Komsomol--is a living chronicle and stirring relay of the youth's great martial and labor accomplishments and convincing testimony to its fidelity to the all-conquering banner of October and the immortal ideas of the great Lenin.

In six glorious decades the republic Komsomol has grown into a powerful army uniting over 1.4 million young patriots in its ranks. Under the party's leadership and together with it it passed harsh trials in the years of the civil and Great Patriotic wars, gathered strength and was steeled at the great construction projects of the Soviet 5-year plans, in plant shops and in the kolkhoz cornfields and became a great school of class maturity for many millions of people.

It may be said with complete justification that the birthday of the republic's Komsomol is a holiday for all generations and the entire Belorussian people. Here,

in the hall, we see fighters of the front surrounded with unfading combat glory, intrepid partisans and men of the underground, courageous conquerors of the virgin land and selfless builders of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, foremost workers, kolkhoz members and specialists of the economy, well-known scientists, representatives of the creative intelligentsia, figures of culture and education workers, searching students and schoolchildren and valorous soldiers of the Soviet Army. Here is the most striking expression of the monolithic unity of the different generations of Soviet people united by community of cherished goal, Lenin's radiant genius and the wisdom and farsightedness of the party of communists.

The presence of participants in the All-Union Rally which has just ended imparts a particular resonance to today's celebrations.

The peoples of the country of soviets were together in the battles of the revolution, in the hot engagements of the Great Patriotic War and in the ardent days of socialist and communist construction. We Soviet people have common concerns, common victories and common triumphs. We are all living according to the laws of indestructible Leninist friendship and the traditions of international fraternity. Each inhabitant of our republic has profoundly felt and been aware of the invigorating force of socialist internationalism. Proceeding along the path signposted by V.I. Lenin, the Belorussian working people have always perceived and now perceive alongside them the reliable shoulder and strong hand of the multinational Soviet people, primarily the generous, disinterested assistance and support of the elder brother and primus inter pares--the great Russian people. Our people, from small to great, are clearly aware that there was not nor could there have been a happy, flourishing Soviet Belorussia outside of the close alliance of free peoples. For us there is no higher duty and no more sacred obligation than to reinforce the might of the socialist power through our all-out labor.

It is pleasing and gratifying to see that the youth of our entire country, worthy successor of generations of patriots and internationalists, is working selflessly for the good of the motherland and in the name of communism and solicitously preserving the memory of those who performed their highest civic duty to the end and bore as a sacred possession throughout their life fidelity to the cause of Lenin and the party.

The Ninth All-Union Rally of winners of the walking tour of Komsomol members and the youth to sites of the Soviet people's revolutionary, labor and combat glory which was held recently is graphic confirmation of this. Under the direct leadership of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and also the Central Headquarters of the All-Union Walking Tour currently headed by Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, twice hero of the Soviet Union and marshal of the Soviet Union, this noble patriotic movement of Soviet youth, which contains a tremendous store of educative force, has become a truly mass, all-embracing movement. The highly moral principle of "No One Is Forgotten, Nothing Is Forgotten!" which the Lenin Komsomol has made part of its armament, is a moving summons of mind and heart and the duty of the conscience and noble remembrance of the descendants to revere the honorable name of all who gave their lives in the struggle against the enemies of the socialist fatherland and are immortalized in its strength and prosperity.

We value highly the tremendous amount of work being performed with the active and direct participation of Komsomol members, pioneers and schoolchildren on immortalizing

the exploits of the fighters for our just cause. The annals of popular glory created in all cities and rayons of the republic are a nationwide tribute of gratitude specifically to each and every one of the creators and defenders of the socialist reality and an impressive narration of their inimitable fate, which elevated and glorified our country.

The carefully assembled unique documents pass on the living breath of the legendary soviet time and show the world a priceless fountain of human thoughts and experiences and the richest heritage of our people's martial valor, fabulous courage and unbending stanchness. The moral experience gained and obtained through suffering in severe trials compressed in them serve the cause of the communist upbringing of the increasingly new generations embarking on life and help the young people to interpret in greater depth and more specifically the value and importance of the cause bequeathed you by the revolution.

The Belorussian Komsomol has always been and remains the party's combat assistant and dependable reserve. It has displayed and continues to display profound understanding of the tasks it puts forward and a readiness to be in the front ranks of the creators of the new world.

In whatever area Komsomol members may work, the majority of them is distinguished by high activeness and initiative and a constant aspiration to innovation and creative quest. There are more than 3,500 Komsomol-youth collectives in the republic, and over 70,000 young enthusiasts have already reported the ahead-of-schedule completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas. Their achievements are an impressive contribution to the nationwide struggle for the successful realization of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The experience of the right-flank workers of socialist competition and their enviable efforts and high skill should become the property of all working youth and literally every Komsomol member.

The main purpose of the Komsomol's activity today consists of persistant struggle together with the entire Soviet people for a worthy greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress. The preparations for the highest party forum should be for the republic's Komsomol organizations a strong stimulus in the development of the initiative and labor and public activeness of the young men and women and their mobilization for the successful completion of the plans and socialist pledges of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the creation of a firm foundation for fruitful work in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

We must assist every young person to show himself as fully as possible in this honorable and responsible work, reveal his capabilities and gifts and determine his place in the nationwide labor march.

In the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev given in his speeches ever increasing significance is attached to an intensification of our general labor efforts in all spheres of activity, primarily in the material production sphere. And there is currently no more responsible duty for everyone than an unswerving increase in the efficiency of the socialist economy and work quality. The need for this is dictated by the interests of the further development of the economy in the name of the increasingly full satisfaction of our people's social requirements and an improvement in the conditions of their vital activity. At the same time this is also extremely important from the viewpoint of a person's education and his formation and development as an individual.

The successful accomplishment of this two-in-one task demands as a sine qua non the more efficient use in the economy of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and an improvement in the work training of young people and their preparation for and familiarization with highly productive work and high self-input.

Well organized, daily, really intensive labor is a powerful sculptor of the human personality. Its moral attributes are tempered and talents and capabilities are strikingly and fully revealed in the crucible of such labor. Outside of labor and without labor there is not nor can there be a real person and there is not nor can there be a comprehensively developed, harmonious personality. A man begins with labor. By it he is great and glorious. And the true heroism of our day lies in the ability and endeavor to perform the most ordinary work, whatever it may be, and one's permanent, customary duties conscientiously and to work in a manner which gets a jump on time, is highly efficient and is of an all-out nature.

Right at the school desk and from the very earliest age everyone should be accustomed to and prepared for such work as a vitally important necessity for society and the individual. A healthy, businesslike atmosphere in the collectives and comrades' inspiring, effective influence both in the process of the job and also off the job should contribute to our people's daily, routine labor exploits. Efforts to improve work conditions and the social life and leisure of our entire population, particularly the young people, should also be subordinated to this. And, of course, it is necessary to persistently expunge tendentiousness from our educative work and constantly increase its efficiency.

This is why the Komsomol organizations must probe deeper into questions of the life of the labor collectives and their operational activity, actively struggle for an increase in social labor productivity and be in the vanguard of the campaign for the speediest introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress in production and for economies and thrift.

The initiative and enthusiasm and ingenuity and aptitude inherent in young people must be organically combined with a high standard of work, thorough professional competence and solid general educational training. It is also necessary to strive to insure that every young person value the honor of his enterprise, organization and establishment, work responsibly, conscientiously and intensively and know how to value and make truly meaningful each minute of work time.

Modern production, which is developing under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution, needs a morally dependable personality more than ever before. And it is up to the Komsomol to struggle uncompromisingly against violations of labor discipline, decisively eradicate idle chatter and lack of organization and display irreconcilability toward those who adopt a casual, negligent attitude toward their duties, work poorly and who attempt to take and, unfortunately, frequently do take from society more than is commensurate with their labor contribution.

Just look a little closer, comrades, and you will see how many have been bred among us of those who love to work a little easier and a little less and to obtain a little more. And how many young people do we have not without assistance from tender-hearted parents, as a rule, who remain in a state of childhood, so to speak, up to the age of 22 and older, having done nothing for people, for society or even for themselves and who have thus not become adults. Does it not seem to you that, if I may put it this way, this is acceleration, which has been mentioned frequently in recent years, in reverse?

Such an extremely slow familiarization with work, dragged out over many years, produces people who are morally impaired. And it must always be remembered that any moral defect narrows the social horizons of the personality and supersedes therein the aspiration to more elevated and noble goals. It is impossible to successfully fight a person's moral decline with volitional methods or exhortatory conversations alone.

The task is to form in each young person love and respect for work, an insatiable thirst for knowledge and a desire and ability to constantly go to work on oneself and engage in self-education and self-improvement.

The key to an increase in the fruitfulness of the educative process is provided today also by the brilliant speech of the leader of October delivered 60 years ago at the Third All-Russian Communist Youth League Congress. In this historic bequest to the youth Vladimir Il'ich showed that the entire work on its upbringing, education and teaching should ultimately lead to a consolidation of communist morality, the basis of which "is the struggle to strengthen and complete communism" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 41, p 313).

The firm ideological beliefs and the high spiritual attributes of Soviet youth--this is the moral pivot which makes a young person strong and bold and ready for dedicated work and selfless exploits in the name and for the good of the socialist fatherland.

A clear class line of conduct, which has been proven by the most accurate compass of revolutionary teaching, is always important. It is particularly necessary in the present exacerbated international situation, when world reaction, primarily the ruling circles of the United States in league with the Beijing hegemonists, has embarked on a dangerous, adventurist policy of adding further twists to the arms race spiral and undermining detente.

Our class enemy cherishes the vain hope of introducing to the consciousness of Soviet people, particularly the young people, the poison of bourgeois ideology and morals, individualism and nationalism. Vain hopes! Our illustrious youth, which imbibed the noble ideals of the fraternity of people of labor with its mother's milk and has known the happiness of living and working under the conditions of socialism, has always been and will invariably remain loyal to Lenin's banner, the cause of the party and people and the ideals of peace and social progress.

Socialism, which has revealed its indisputable advantages over capitalism in a short time, is now a decisive factor of social development, an improvement in the international political climate and the creation of a firm system of the peoples' security and a consistent supporter of the exclusion of wars from the life of mankind. In the struggle to achieve this great and humane goal wisdom and farsightedness and firmness and flexibility are being displayed by the Lenin party and its combat headquarters--the Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding fighter for the cause of peace and social progress.

And it is a matter of honor for young people to merge their labor with that of their republic even more energetically and to constantly strengthen the economic and defense might of the Soviet power. The sacred duty of the Lenin Komsomol is to

display constant concern to increase the class, patriotic and international tempering of the youth, contribute to a further improvement in the Soviet way of life and skillfully propagandize the beauty and greatness of the Soviet individual, who has been raised by the party.

Our country is taking one height after another in its rapid upward flight. New boundaries and new heights lie ahead. Knowledge and diligence and energy and persistance are needed for us to be able to reach them. Our young replacement shift, to whom the future belongs, possesses all this.

So may big successes, a happy destiny and peaceful skies accompany you, dear friends!

Comrades! It is pleasant for me to inform you that for services in communist building and in connection with its 60th anniversary the Belorussian Lenin Communist Youth League has been awarded the republic Communist Party Central Committee's Memorial Red Banner.

In presenting to you today this red banner, which symbolizes fidelity to the revolution and the indissoluble continuity of all Soviet generations, permit me to express the confidence that the youth of Soviet Belorussia will always proceed along the road of its fathers--the road of revolution--invariably justifying the party's high trust in it being at the forward edge of struggle and labor.

Glory to Belorussia's Lenin Komsomol--combat detachment of the All-Union Komsomol and the party's dependable reserve and assistant!

Long live splendid Soviet youth!

In the monolithic cohesion of the Komsomol ranks around their own Lenin Party and under its wise and proven leadership forward to the triumph of communism!

The participants in the ceremonial meeting greeted P.M. Masherov's final words with stormy, prolonged applause. P.M. Masherov presented the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Memorial Red Banner. Toasts in honor of the Lenin Party and the Komsomol rang out in the hall.

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ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 pp 1-3

[Speech by G. V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee, on 9 September 1980 concerning the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Yesterday in Smol'nyy the plenum of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of the CPSU was held. Tasks for the Leningrad Party Organization concerning the worthy meeting of the 26th CPSU Congress in view of the demands of the party Central Committee and orders of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev were discussed.

Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of the party G. V. Romanov made a speech.

Comrades! Our party and all of the Soviet people are approaching the 26th CPSU Congress. The resolution of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the convening of the regular party forum was received everywhere with great enthusiasm and excitement.

With each day, preparation for this important event is filled with more and more new achievements in all sectors of communist construction. Leningrad residents see the decisive merit of the Central Committee of the party and its Politburo as well as the tremendous personal contribution which is made in developing and carrying out the general line of the CPSU by the prominent leader and organizer, political and state figure Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in the fact that the Leninist course of the CPSU is consistently and steadfastly put into practice and now, as never before, the authority of the Soviet Government is great.

Under present conditions when because of American imperialism international tension has increased, the unchanging course of our nation for preserving peace and the further intensification of coordination of actions among fraternal socialist nations has acquired a more attractive power. The meetings which took place in Crimea between Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev with leaders of fraternal parties from Europe and Asia once again confirmed the preparedness of socialist nations for any efforts in the interests of securing historical achievements in the relaxation of international tension.

An important place in a number of the more significant events in the life of our nation is occupied by celebrations recently held in Alma-Ata which were devoted

to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and Kazakhstan Communist Party. The celebrations were a bright manifestation of the monolithic unity of the party and people and the solidarity and friendship of all nations of our multinational homeland.

These celebrations acquired a particular political significance and human warmth by the participation of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. The warmth and cordiality of his meetings with laborers and party aktivs of the republic, the honest conversation concerning urgent problems in the life of the nation and of the international situation are clear examples of the Leninist style of work and the deep penetration into the essence of the troubling issues of today.

Just as in the speech given at the celebration meeting, so in the speech at the meeting of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, defined the immediate tasks which face the nation during the period of preparation for the 26th party congress, and indicated ways to carry them out. Together with the entire nation, communists and workers in Leningrad and the oblast received the speech of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev with deep and unanimous approval. The tasks presented by him are considered to be a fighting, concrete program of action which gives a broad scope of initiative in all economic, organizational and political work in properly meeting the next party congress.

The chief factor is to have all collectives and each worker carry out and overfulfill the plan for the final year and the five-year plan as a whole by way of maximum concentration of efforts and energy. This demand, just as the decree of the party Central Committee "On Specialist Competition for Properly Meeting the 26th CPSU Congress," evoked a new upsurge in labor and political activity.

The results of the work of the national economy in the recent period attest to the scale of creative activity. Basic planned tasks in production growth, improving efficiency, and the further upsurge in the nation's well-being have been carried out.

Leningrad residents also worked hard. The plan of the 8 months in realizing production was carried out by 101.3 percent. An additional 145 million rubles worth of products were released with annual obligations being 160 million. Equipment has been delivered ahead of schedule at 32 of the most important start-up energy projects in the nation, including the fifth energy block for the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES; equipment for the Rovensk Atomic Station, the Zeysk GES and a number of others. Fourteen ships have made deliveries ahead of schedule. The nation has received hundreds of lathes, instruments and automatic devices as well as 165,000 tons of mineral fertilizer--all of this in excess of the plan.

Along with the quantity of products produced, their qualitative characteristics have significantly improved also. During this time, the amount of products produced which bear the State Mark of quality has increased by more than a factor of 2.5, and the entire expanding economic potential of Leningrad and the oblast--as a single national economic complex--allows the branches to develop more quickly which determines the rate of scientific and technical progress, to create basically new types of equipment with a high unit power,

to participate in putting into practice large-scale projects in various rayons of the nation, and expand production chiefly because of intensive factors.

A new important step forward was made by agricultural workers in the oblast. During the 8 months the total number of livestock increased and the productivity of cattle and poultry rose. In comparison with the same period last year, the production of milk and meat increased by more than 6 percent, eggs by 14 percent which correspond to the assumed obligations.

The Leningrad Oblast, the Volosovskiy, Volkhovskiy, Priozerskiy, Tikhvinskiy and Tosnenskiy rayons as well as seven farms were the victors in the all-union socialist competition for increasing the production and delivery of animal husbandry products during the winter period of 1979/80 and were awarded honorary letters of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, Komsomol and the Komsomol Central Committee. On the whole, the assumed rates for increasing the volume of production in agricultural products create the necessary precondition for the successful realization of five-year plan tasks.

After the well-known discussion concerning the state of affairs in capital construction at the bureau of the party oblast committee and at the party aktiv meeting of the oblast party organization, several favorable achievements were made in this complex section also. They outlined a stable trend toward reducing new construction and increasing work in renovation and technical reequipping of operating enterprises. The concentration of necessary forces, technical means, and material resources at start-up construction sites allowed the tasks of the 8-month period to be carried out.

New resources were put into production which were of primary state importance, including the nation's largest plant for producing liquid paraffin and forforyl in Kirishayye and shops producing fittings for the Znamya Truda Association. They have put into operation new projects in the associations of Kirovskiy Plant, Svetlana, Arsenal, Vyborgsk ship building plant, livestock housing for over 7,000 head, and poultry factories for 2 million broilers. A total of 30 capacities and projects went into operation since the beginning of the year.

A great deal has been done to further improve the efficiency of work at transportation enterprises. One of the first to carry out the five-year planned tasks in August of this year on transporting national economic cargo was the Baltic Sea Steamship Line. Cargo processing was accelerated by 16 percent and cars and motor vehicles, respectively, by 29 and 45 percent.

Because of a reduction in standard time frames for processing cargo, a better utilization of its freight-carrying capacity, and switching the transport of a significant portion of cargo to river transport freed about 100,000 rolling stock units. At present the freight turnover in ocean and river ports has already reached the level stipulated by the five-year plan for the end of 1980.

In accordance with the comprehensive plan, the material base for education and professional technical training, the network of holiday hotels and rest homes and social amenities rendered to workers has grown stronger.

In resolving all economic and social tasks, today we rely upon the highly developed production forces, powerful industry, mechanized agriculture, and advanced science. We rely upon the daily, goal-oriented work of party, soviet and economic organizations. We rely upon our cadres in all branches of the economy, science and culture, for ultimately all acts are controlled by man--his relationship to the obligations vested in him, his experience, work and knowledge, and his convictions and active position in life.

The oblast committee of the party stemmed and is stemming from the fact that our opportunities and resources can more fully be used only under the conditions that each worker, each labor collective, and each team in the area of production and management should operate creatively and at full output. Our motto is directed exactly at this: "From high quality work for each person--toward high efficiency in the labor of the collective!" which was confirmed by the work of the Leningrad party organization in carrying out the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Approved by the Central Committee of the party, this motto relies upon the experience of advanced enterprises and organizations in developing and putting into practice complex plans of economic and social development of labor collectives, on concentration and specialization, improving management and organization of production, accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving the efficiency of using fixed production capital, and in the frugal expenditure of labor and funds. In each of these directions, many achievements have been made.

Yet in evaluating that which has been achieved from the standpoint of the demands of the Central Committee of the party, orders of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, which were expressed in Kazakhstan, it is advisable distinctly to realize that we are still faced with a great deal which must be done in order to meet the congress with a sound contribution toward strengthening the economy of the nation. If one is to speak of our pressing current affairs, then the chief one is the elimination of lags in those sections where they are allowed.

Primarily the issue concerns carrying out certain indicators in our complex plan. Thus far things are not as they should be here. Thus, the industry of the Vasileostrovskiy, Vyborgskiy (oblast), Slantsevskiy, Volosovskiy and several other rayons did not carry out the goals of the five-year plan in the volume indicators, and enterprises of the Kolpinskiy, Podporozhskiy and the same Slantsevskiy and Volosovskiy rayons--in the rates of growth in the productivity of labor.

Individual enterprises still infringe upon planned discipline, undermine clients, and do not carry out agreed upon obligations in time. The viscous practice of correcting tasks by decreasing them continues. The tasks in the Krasnyy Treugol'nik Association, the Severnoye Siyaniye Factory, and the plant producing layered plastics and other enterprises have had their tasks reduced without adequate bases.

Some associations weakened the attention given to increasing the output of goods pertaining to social amenities. Moreover, due to an irresponsible attitude of individual business executives, interruptions occur in providing the populace with the necessary consumer goods. For example, this occurred in the Lenbytkhim

Association, where under the guise of specialization, plastic toys, glue and other products were removed from production.

They are still not adequately actively using such an important resource for increasing the output of products as accelerating the mastery of new resources. Practically at every one out of three projects put into operation in which the standard time frames for mastering new production had passed, resources were not fully used. Of course, it is possible to blame, as they do here sometimes, the mistakes in designs, lack of attendance at production forces put into operation, and the late training of personnel. But the fact remains that boxes exist but there are no products, capital funds have been invested but thus far the return has been insignificant.

At the associations of Leningradskanets, Krasnyy vyborzhets, Sevkabel', the factories imeni Nogina and Rabochiy, and a number of other enterprises, new resources are being used poorly. Significant shortcomings also exist in the utilization of operating capacities. In some rayons recently the average shift has practically not increased, obligations are not carried out in this indicator, and in the associations of Eskalator, Elektrokeramik, the Avtoarmatura Plant, the Elektromash VNII [not further identified] the equipment is not loaded up, as a rule, even in one shift.

Another subject should also be discussed. Last year only 44 percent of the new equipment was used for replacing outdated equipment. For this reason, at many enterprises the structure of the active part of fixed production capital is becoming worse and the shortage in machine-tool operators is felt more strongly.

Under these conditions, city and rayon party committees must immediately and in the most attentive manner comprehend the state of affairs at each enterprise, particularly where there is a difficult situation. It is necessary to determine the following: whether or not everything is being done for the best utilization of resources, for improving the efficiency of production and labor, render practical assistance in providing raw material and transportation, and wherever it is required, impose strict responsibility for lack of discipline and organization.

Complex tasks have yet to be solved by the agricultural laborers. Here a decisive stage has arrived for carrying out tasks and obligations: harvest operations are now under way as are feed procurement, the completion of the grazing period and preparation for keeping cattle stalled. Briefly, there are many important and pressing concerns and all of them must be considered by party committees, local soviets, and economic leaders and specialists.

The procurement of feed deserves particular attention. It is the basis for the further development of animal husbandry. In the current year, as we know, obligations have stipulated that the reserve of forage be increased by 30 percent. The associations of the Vsevolozhskiy, Gatchinskiy, Kingiseppskiy, Priozerskiy, and Lodeynopol'skiy rayons were close to carrying out this task. Here under the leadership of city committees of the party the comprehensive program is being carried out consistently in the specialization of feed production and its transfer to an industrial base, advanced methods of feed procurement are being applied, and all sources for gathering them are being put into operation.

However, on the whole the pace for feed procurement, despite the significant increase in one of the most important components of the fodder base--hay, have not yet provided for reaching the established goals.

Comrades, I would like to say honestly that in our oblast, compared with many other areas of the country where crops has been fairly ruined by downpours and drought, there are adequate conditions for procuring feed in the volume which was intended. It is easiest to blame difficulties, which, of course, we do have. But this problem must be approached in a businesslike fashion, and in a party-like manner, and all forces must be put into action in order to successfully resolve it.

Carrying out the plan for feed production by each rayon, each association, and each sovkhoz is today the intensive work front in the countryside. On this front as also it is necessary to operate in a fighting manner, sparingly, skillfully manipulate equipment and people, and achieve a maximum daily processing in feed production. And if there is feed then there will be milk, and even meat, and the people will be thankful that they acquired it through their effort not only on the farms but also in the meadows.

Simultaneously we must insure the unconditional fulfillment of obligations in the sale of vegetables, grain and particularly potatoes. The debt to the state in this crop was 15,000 tons during previous years of the five-year plan. In order to eliminate the negative figure which has developed, it is essential during the current year to supply a minimum of 245,000 tons of bulbs. This task is realistic: this spring the planting area for this crop was expanded, the equipment supply to the farms increased, and the course of the harvest indicates that the harvest yield of potatoes is higher than last year.

Now it is important everywhere to insure efficient and uninterrupted work of the harvest conveyer, and the effective use of machinery. But this is not all that will guarantee success. It is necessary to take care to create the proper conditions for the high productivity of labor among workers in managerial enterprises and organizations, students, and participating young people. When we achieve this and clearly organize labor, that will mean that we will gather the harvest in time and with high quality.

I must say that the Central Committee of the party and USSR Council of Ministers took additional steps in order to provide for the planned deliveries of potatoes to Leningrad. Also we must bear in mind that in a number of oblasts which make deliveries, extremely unfavorable weather conditions occurred. Of course they will try to carry out the established tasks, but the issue is whether or not this product will be of high quality.

That is why, parallel to the fulfillment of the plan for the delivery of potatoes to Leningrad by the specialized associations of our oblast, it is also necessary to utilize such an important source as the purchase of surplus agricultural products from the population.

Calculations indicate that there are possibilities for purchasing, at the minimum, 40,000 tons of potatoes, and corresponding tasks have been brought to rayons, associations and farms. The executive committees of city, rayon, village and

agricultural councils in the Boksitogorskiy, Volkhovskiy, Kirishskiy rayons have been successfully carrying out this work. There they have purchased from the populace from 1,000 to 2,500 tons of tubers. But the Vsevolozhskiy, Vyborgskiy, Lomonosovskiy, and Slantsevskiy rayons where, essentially, nothing has been done for organizing the indicated purchases, no fewer opportunities are available.

Particular concern should be given to issues of providing storage for the harvest. We cannot allow for that which has been raised with tremendous work to be lost, ruined, and not reach consumers. There is still a great deal to be done in this plan, including developing a good line from "field to store," the entire harvest of the current year is to be received immediately at the sovkhozes. New storage houses must be put into operation at the Gatchinskaya, Nevskaya, Kalininskaya and Frunzenskaya bases with an overall capacity of 30,000 tons. This will be an important step toward fully providing for the demand in potato and vegetable storage houses in the coming 2 years.

In speaking at the meeting at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev indicated, as you know, the necessity to devote more attention to qualitative indicators in the development of agricultural production. For our work this conclusion has the most direct relationship.

In our oblast there has been established a highly productive herd of cattle, which allow a milk yield of from 4,000 to 4,500 kilograms of milk per year. Thus far we have received less than this. There are many reasons for it. One of them is the presence of serious shortcomings in the organization of breeding work and reproduction. Thus, the average for the oblast per 100 head of cattle is only 80 calves and in the Boksitogorskiy, Vyborgskiy, Lodeynopol'skiy, and Slantsevskiy rayons this indicator is 2-8 head less. The same can be said about the weight of cattle which are delivered to the state. Frankly speaking, the results here are modest. Calculations indicate that only by having the herd weight of large-horned cattle in the oblast as a whole reach 400 and more kilograms, could we receive additional and no less than 8,000 tons of meat per year.

Obviously, complex tasks face us. To use land and equipment in a better fashion, as well as fertilizer and feed, material, financial and labor resources, adhere to the strictest economic regimen, concern ourselves with preserving the produced product--all of these, it would seem, are truisms. But we must strive that they be put into practice in each team of agricultural production. This is the direct duty and obligation of communists, agricultural workers and all branches of the agricultural industrial complex.

Above we have already discussed the situation in capital construction. Progress has already been made. Nevertheless, the period which remains before the end of the year holds for builders the task of putting into operation dozens of projects. The situation at some of these require taking immediate and more energetic measures.

The level of organizational work is low, and a clear pattern is missing at some projects of agricultural construction also. A complex situation in putting animal husbandry housing into operation, storages for mineral fertilizer, and mixed fodder plant in Volosova exists.

Here as in industrial construction, frequently the proper relationship between the volume of capital investment and the capabilities of construction organizations is not insured. As a result, forces and equipment are extended in a large number of projects and the assistance rendered in the direction of student construction teams, frequently is used inefficiently. It is essential to change such an approach to the business.

It is necessary to create greater intensity in building housing, preschool facilities, public health projects, trade, domestic services also--in Leningrad as well as in the cities and populated areas of the oblast.

Messages sent to the oblast party committee, soviet bodies, newspaper editorial boards attest to the fact that frequently these projects are of poor quality and the practice of using them with significant incompletions have not been eliminated which evokes just criticisms from inhabitants.

The task for builders and clients is to insure the necessary rate for delivering housing and projects of social amenities with complete engineering equipment. The Leningrad gorkom, city and rayon party committee should take control of the course in completing the annual plan, provide for timely and qualitative completion of the indicated program for housing and all civic construction.

Particular attention should be rendered to issues of planning and realizing capital investments. It is no secret that at some start-up projects, the course of construction and installation work is held back due to the insufficient equipment. Many examples can be cited when in carrying out and even overfulfilling contract plans in construction and installation, enterprises-clients wreck the plans for exploiting capital investments.

The direct duty of planning commissions and ispolkoms of the Leningrad city and oblast council of the people's deputies is actively to influence the formation and course of carrying out annual and current plans for exploiting capital investments. On their part, city and rayon committees of the party must increase control over the work of enterprises and construction organizations on carrying out plans for exploiting all capital investments and the timely realization of planned projects.

Today the primary task consists of having all start-up construction sites on the basis of the results of the 9 months carry out the established program, moreover, particular attention should be given to projects which are of primary state importance. For this it is important in September to complete not only the supply of all construction sites with equipment, but also insure that beginning projects have the necessary operating personnel, which already during the period prior to starting up, would be included actively with the builders which would allow the period of time for assimilating new capacities to be reduced.

It is exactly in this manner that participants behave who are involved in supplying the fourth energy block of the Leningrad Atomic Electrical Station imeni V. I. Lenin. We expect such an approach from all party and soviet organizations, leaders of construction, supply and transportation organizations, as well as enterprise-clients.

Building rapidly, economically, on a modern technical level, and on the basis of tomorrow's demands was the task established by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Leningrad construction collectives have adequate potential in order to be at the top of these requirements. It is important to have it at full-swing operating level.

Certain difficulties remain in the work of transportation. The October Railway does not fully satisfy the demands of the Leningrad economy. Many enterprises are not supplied in time and in the necessary quantity by the trains in ready-made products and the efficiency in using the rolling stock is poor. On the other hand, the standard time frames are not maintained by transportation workers' customers in processing cars at their spur tracks. Enterprises of Glazlenavtotrans wreck the plans of transporting goods.

If one were to attempt to evaluate what causes the indicated interruptions: a shortage in means of transportation or the organization of this work, then we would come to the conclusion that the latter is probably the reason. Mainly due to poor executive discipline, the absence of order, accuracies and coordination in transportation frequently causes "slips," which impose great expenses upon the national economy.

Here primarily a greater demand must be made of leaders of transportation organizations, and communists who work in them. At the same time it must be said today self-critically that the departments of the oblast party committee, in one way or another connected with this resolution of this problem, still have not been completely successful in achieving the dissemination of the experience, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, of labor cooperation among collectives of sailors, railway workers, motor vehicle workers and rivermen in the Leningrad transportation network. From this it is necessary to make the conclusion that not in words but in deed must the efficiency of the entire transportation system be improved.

Directing the efforts of party organizations, soviet and economic bodies toward the proper meeting of the 26th party congress, particular attention must be directed toward improving the work of such a vitally important branch as the city economy. Its technical base continues to grow stronger and the capacities of engineering systems are increasing. The volume of renovation work has increased. From the beginning of the five-year plan, there have been over 1,600,000 square meters of favorable area renovated and over 13 million square meters of building fronts have been renewed.

A great deal of work was done in preparing for the Olympic Games and in bringing the city into proper order. Now, naturally, it is necessary to preserve and increase the high level of the living standard, services, trade enterprise work, transportation, and public catering which was achieved during the period of the Olympics.

Along with this, some issues concerning the development of the city economy cause concern. The opportunities created in the new rayon housing-operation trust are being used poorly and many of them do not have a modern renovating-construction base.

The construction of such important projects as heat energy power at the Yuzhnaya Heat and Electric Power Plant and the Heat and Electric Power Plant-5 is being conducted too slowly. The situation which has developed in the construction of the second order of the Severnaya Waterworks Station requires the application of the most urgent measures. The reliable water supply to a number of Leningrad rayons depends upon its timely operation. However, since the beginning of the year less than half of the work projects have been carried out. In the shortest amount of time possible it is advisable that the builders of Glavleningradinzhstroy eliminate the existing lag and the executive committee of the Leningrad soviet should take special control over the work of all organizations occupied in building this important project.

One of the primary tasks for party and trade union organizations, soviet and economic bodies is to complete all work in preparing for winter now. It is essential to organize work in such a way that all possible interruptions in supplying industrial enterprises and housing with heat and electrical energy, gas and water be eliminated and that equipment and transportation for work under winter conditions be thoroughly prepared.

The entire complex system of work connected with servicing Leningrad residents, including preparation for winter, must constantly be in the center of the attention of city committees and rayon committees of the party of appropriate administrations and executive committees of local soviets of the people's deputies, and economic leaders of enterprises and departments.

As we see, comrades, no matter what branch or what section of our multi-branch economy we take, we see the necessity clearly for more insistent work in improving the efficiency and quality. Just as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev indicated: "The struggle for efficiency and quality means that each leader and specialist must have a Leninist style of work, must have mastered a Leninist science of management, approve of modern methods of production planning and organization, and actively implement scientific and technical progress."

I would like to dwell particularly on these problems and, primarily, on the problems of technical progress. Our city has at its disposal great scientific and technical potential, thousands of ranks of scholars and specialists. They can do a great deal in the further improvement of the nation's economic efficiency.

The economic result of implementing into the national economy the works of the collectives of the Central Scientific Research, Planning and Design Boiler and Turbine Institute imeni I. I. Polzunov was over 300 million rubles during the current five-year plan, over 100 million rubles resulted from the works of the scientific production association of Geofizika, and about 400 million rubles resulted from the works of scientific production association of Plastpolimer. The collective of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electric Welding Equipment works with great creative result. The economic efficiency of the work since the beginning of the five-year plan increased here by 13 percent and comprises over 13 rubles per ruble spent. During this period the collective developed and realized over 170 new types of welding equipment with an economic effect of 470 million rubles.

In the plan the economy of shortages in construction materials deserves support at the Glavleningradstroy along with Glavlenstroymaterialy, the branches of the institutes and higher educational facilities in creating new non-cement large-scaled ceramic building panels. Widespread use of them in construction will allow a great deal of cement to be saved. The point is to transfer from experimental to practical implementation of this innovation in a short period of time.

On the whole, the obligations of Leningrad residents in creating new equipment and technology, putting into production scientific and technical achievements and insuring finally high national economic results are successful. Along with this, opportunities of scientific research collectives, engineering services and associations and enterprises, their increased research and experimental base are not being fully realized. Many important research projects are not implemented for a long period of time. Last year, for example, only one-half of the projects were carried out on the modern scientific and technical level.

In many rayons, according to the results of the first 6 months, less than half of the projects which rely upon complex mechanisms in many rayons were put into operation. And again, the great volume of works fall now at the end of the year, even though everyone understands that the acceleration of scientific and technological progress is the key factor in solving one of the more important problems--problems of economy and the rational utilization of the labor resources.

You know how pressing these issues are now. They will be felt even stronger in the next five-year plan. Therefore, the great attention which the Central Committee of the party gives to this part of the work is proper. Presently in the nation over 200 goal-oriented programs are being developed in the most important areas of science and technology. In the current year alone special decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers were approved on implementing powder metallurgy and plasma methods of processing, and applying industrial operators.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee approved the initiative of the Yaroslavskaya party organization on providing for the entire increase in the volume of industrial production without increasing the number of workers. This work is not just beginning in the Leningrad economy. Many collectives, including the associations of Skorokhod, Plastpolimer, Glinozem, Bol'shevichka, and Gardinno-lace making, and the Baltiyskiy Plant, Trubostal' Plant and others, already in the current five-year plan are successfully carrying out this task while simultaneously providing for high rates of growth in the volume of production. This situation allowed us, specifically, to overfulfill established tasks with the number of workers being 50,000 less than planned.

The bureau of the party oblast committee supported the initiative and approved the experience of the collective in the shipbuilding plant imeni Zhdanov, which decided for 1981 and during the 11th Five-Year Plan to provide the entire increase in the volume of output in operating production sites with an actual decrease in the number of workers. The basis of this undertaking was the system of thoroughly thought-out technical, organizational and economic measures. Along with this, its value was not only in new forms of improving equipment, technology, and the organization of production.

Another point is important: Party organization is characterized by a complex and system approach to providing unity in organizational, economic and ideological work which is directed toward achieving the main goals. The fundamental improvement in the methods of organizing production, labor and administration, having the interests of each worker and the interests of the entire collective grow closer stimulates organization and labor rhythm, and helps people work more productively.

The broad application and further development of team forms of organizing labor play an important role in both the Plant imeni A. A. Zhdanov as well as in many other collectives. Among them based upon cost accountability is the team contract for complete construction of a project--in construction; specialized, complex, integral process brigades and creative brigades from among the working and engineering-technical laborers--in industry; mechanized teams, brigades, detachments working on the basis of cost accounting--in agriculture; brigades which represent various links in the transportation system and which are joined by single schedules, and so on.

A fairly firm trend toward strengthening brigades has been noted. Work on one order has shown great efficiency. This convincingly confirms the practice of many collectives.

The atomic energy brigade of assemblymen-fitters of the Izhorskiy Plant Association headed by Deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Anatoliy Yur'yevich Murad'yev significantly exceeded the time frames and carried out the orders with high quality. Because of improved utilization of technology, growth in professional skill of laborers, and the realization of measures of the brigade complex plan, here annually the increase in the efficiency of the productivity of labor increases by 10-14 percent, and this collective carried out the five-year plan tasks in December of last year. In this respect, valuable experience has been gained in the Elektrosila Association, and at the polygraphic machine plant as well as at dozens of other enterprises.

The multi-purpose brigade of Aleksandr Nikolayevich Savushkin has worked on various projects over the course of 8 years. The high level of labor organization, interchangeability, constant striving toward utilizing everything new and advanced sets this harmonious collective apart from others as it works along the method of team contract. The brigade submits all projects considerably ahead of schedule and only with excellent and good evaluations. During the course of the entire five-year plan, this collective has acquired the title of "The Best Brigade in Leningrad and the Leningrad Oblast."

The poultry farmers of our oblast were one of the first to complete the five-year plan in producing and selling agricultural products. There is a certain order in this. In the farms of the Ptitseprom Trust, the brigade forms of labor organization are the determining ones and include about 7,000 workers in basic and supplementary production and over 200 brigades operate on the basis of cost accounting.

Great efficiency here is based on the constant increase in the solidified and professional training of workers, combining professions, direct participation of brigades in improving the technological level of production. During past years, the increase in the productivity of labor comprised 26 percent in the trust, and

annually labor expenditures and funds decreased in poultry meat and egg production.

In the Leningrad port of the Severo-Zapadnyy River Steamship Company a new form of organization and labor stimulation allowed new reserves, which had been hidden earlier to be used and was the beginning of the birth and distribution of such innovations as the processing of ships in a rapid pace, interconnected planning of subcontractor work, connected with the system of uninterrupted planning of cargo delivery within the framework of the Leningrad transportation network. Today in the port three consolidated multi-purpose brigades were created which encompass over half of all the port workers and make a definite contribution in carrying out and exceeding planned tasks.

As we see, brigade methods of organization which are enriched by the entire preceding experience of the development of our economy, became one of the most important factors in improving the efficiency of production and quality of work in any branch of the national economy. They allow economic and social resources to be put into practice more quickly by the rational division of labor, mastering subcontractor professions, condensing technological operations, significant increase in the productivity of labor, improving the quality of products, reducing their material inputs, and increasing the responsibility of each one for the general work results.

It should be noted that implementing the collective form of labor organization is done by many party committees. The state and prospects for their development are discussed at plenums, bureaus, aktivs, scientific and practical conferences in the Vyborgskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Kalininskiy, Leninskiy, Moscow, and Nevskiy rayons and in the Gatchinskiy, Tikhvinskiy, Tosnenskiy city party committees as well as other party committees.

Along with this, having a broad distribution of brigade forms of work is not an easy task. Difficulties and shortages connected with putting them into operation at some enterprises arise more often due to the bureaucratic approach and the absence of individual explanatory work.

Moreover, it is essential to understand that despite the specifics of production and the varied forms of brigades, their vitality and effectiveness are determined by a system of general principles. Among them, as the experience of advanced collectives indicates, the required brigade cost accounting, evaluation and stimulation of each individual's work according to the final result by the collective itself on the basis of clear criteria, including the labor participation coefficient, is the mutually agreed upon responsibility of the brigades, administration and subcontractor collectives. Of course, the issue of improving the organization of production and labor, planning and standardizing, material and technical supplies, and consideration for the specifics of each production subdivision are also important.

Only with such an approach will the brigade forms allow themselves to achieve considerable increase in the productivity of labor and in carrying out planned tasks with fewer workers. These forms promote forming high moral principles, intensifying the responsibility of each one before the brigade and the brigade before the collective enterprise, sovkhoz, construction site, and they create the necessary

opportunities for improving competition in accordance with the constantly changing conditions of production.

All of this means that work on forming brigades and organizing their labor cannot be short circuited on the level of skilled worker or the director of the section. Everyone without exception in the enterprise services, in party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must participate in it.

Considering the fact that in accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism Upon Improving the Efficiency of Production and Quality of Work," during the 11th Five-Year Plan brigades must become fundamental advantageous forms of labor organization in all branches of the national economy and it is necessary now in each cell of our economy to develop clear plans directed toward the broad implementation of these advanced methods. But what is needed is not a formal increase in the quantity of brigades, but the creation of such collectives which would work on truly progressive principles and would provide high level results.

At present plans for 1981 are being developed as is the 11th Five-Year Plan. This is complex and painstaking work. We are faced with providing for a close interrelationship among such large scale complex programs as increasing the input of Leningrad residents in developing thermoenergy complex in the nation and technical progress, the comprehensive economy in material, raw material and labor resources, and simultaneously to provide for the further development of heat energy for Leningrad, the housing and social amenity construction, system of public health, preschool education, education, professional and technical training and others. This must promote a more balanced and proportional development in all branches of national economy in the city and oblast.

A most important component of this work must be determining concrete measures which provide for achievements in the increase of industrial production at existing production sites not only without increasing them, but also with planned reductions in the quantity of workers. In other words, the movement "Less Workers--More Products!"--must become filled with important and concrete contents based upon large scaled measures in technical oversupply, complex mechanization and automation of production, broad implementation of advanced technology and brigade forms of labor organization. City and rayon party committees must not only lead this work, but also provide for broad participation in it of production leaders, all specialists and prominent workers and innovators, and workers of planning commissions in local soviets.

Comrades!

The election campaign in party organizations must actively promote the successful struggle of Leningrad residents for good final results in labor and for the proper meeting of the congress. The attention of participants in the meetings and conferences should be concentrated primarily upon the main problems of improving the efficiency of production and quality of work. Moreover, it is necessary to approach cautiously all that is possible in our work and along with this critically view the existing omissions and shortcomings. Finally the point primarily concerns the mobilization of communists, all workers toward the unconditional

fulfillment of the planned tasks and obligations assumed in honor of the party congress.

Reports and elections should completely be used in order to improve inner-party work, an increase in the activity and strengthening the vanguard role of communists in production, the further improvement in the style and methods of party committee work, improving the selection and training of personnel, and raising their level of responsibility for the work entrusted to them.

The experience of past years indicates that some party organizations were not always able to fully implement the concept of these requirements in a business-like and exacting discussion among communists. This occurs for various reasons. Here everything has a significance: how the meeting is prepared, and what the reaction was to previously expressed critical statements. It is no secret that sometimes the speeches have a self-reporting character and at times avoid critical issues.

Unconstructive criticism also does not lead to success. Today it is not enough to indicate these or those blunders. It is important to indicate what forms and methods for strengthening party influences have not been used. Unfortunately, there are times when frequent criticism in the area of, say, production work does not accompany a strict demand of communist leaders and the application of resolutions concerning these issues substitute administrative work and do not become part of the program for shop party organizations and party groups.

In short, it is important to arrange the affair in such a way that all meetings and conferences should proceed in an atmosphere of broad discussion of the work of each party organization, strict adherence to inner-party democracy, Leninist standards of party life, in order that reports and elections be, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said in his speech at the celebrations in Kazakhstan, a school and university for each communist.

In preparing for the 26th party congress soviet organizations, trade unions, komsomols and other social organizations must determine their concrete position. With the approval of the new Soviet Constitution, the role of the councils in the complex resolution of economic and social problems within the jurisdiction of the territory has increased immeasurably and the powers of the people's deputies expanded. Now it will be correct to activate their work in all of the most varied sectors of our life and to promote the further strengthening of the councils' authority among the masses.

A great deal of responsibility in the precongress period lies with trade union organizations. They must achieve the active participation of workers in competition, support valuable innovations and initiatives, create all conditions for the high productivity of labor. Just as before, one of the most important trends in the work of trade unions was and remains the comprehensive concern for the life and rest of laborers and for the realization of social divisions of the complex plans.

Along with senior generations and communists, our Komsomol has begun the watch for the congress. City and rayon party committees, primary party organizations must render more active assistance to Komsomol organizations in the active

involvement of young people in precongress work. It is important that the Komsomol more definitely construct its work along with young people and that it carry a greater responsibility for communist education of young men and women.

In connection with this I would like to direct your attention toward one situation. Now the Leningrad working class is receiving a solid replenishment: at enterprises, construction sites, and sovkhozes over 50,000 professional and technical school students as well as high school graduates have arrived. It is important to be concerned with creating such conditions where each young worker would enter the labor pace more rapidly, consider himself an equal member of the brigade, section, workshop, farm, and responsible for the success of the common work. Here is a great area of work for the Komsomol organizations.

Now the task of solving many complex problems falls to young people in all areas of social-political and economic life. Here begins the particular responsibility of those to whom the party has entrusted the education of the coming generation--our Komsomol.

Preparation for the next party congress makes great demands upon the ideological and political-educational work of party organizations. Its fundamental trends are defined in the well-known decrees of the party Central Committee and practical life supports it: wherever the complex approach to education is being carried out, where organizational and political work is conducted with initiative, creatively, there one finds discipline and people's involvement great and their success is guaranteed.

Today it is particularly important to have each Leningrad resident realize the degree of his personal participation in the national movement toward the proper meeting of the party congress. A great deal must be done by our lecturers, speakers, political informants, and agitators.

The most important task of all ideological workers is to clearly and convincingly show the progressive development of our nation from one five-year plan to the next and from one congress to the next. With this goal in mind, in particular, the oblast party committee intends in October to begin conducting a series of readings from Lenin's works in the Aktovyy Hall in Smol'nyy. Similar measures will be taken by city and rayon party committees in museums, houses and palaces of culture, at enterprises and in departments.

It is advisable more actively to utilize the entire arsenal of ideological means for propaganda and organization of the precongress socialist competition. Experience in this area has been great, including that of newspaper editors, television and radio broadcasting. A show of favorable experience, of course, is a beneficial and necessary affair. Of no less importance, however, is to see that which interferes with achieving better results and which slows down work.

Let us take at least the issue of losing work time. We have been able to somewhat reduce it, however the necessary order and discipline have not become the standard behavior for each individual. Still in existence, unfortunately, are such perverted phenomena as delusion [ochkovtiratel'stvo] and supplements [pripiski].

Recently by the efforts of party, soviet and social organizations, administrative bodies with the active participation of broad masses of workers, a great deal has been done in strengthening the law and order, removing various types of anti-social behavior. But there is no basis for accelerating this. A great loss to production, and not only to production, is imposed by drunkenness, including drunkenness during work time. I would like to say something about the practice of conducting various measures which often end in generous treats at the expense of the state, which are attested to by reports sent to party and other organizations. It is necessary to decisively stop such "generosity," and punish those who initiate such measures.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must with all strictness and principle approach any factor of broken discipline and laws, and rules of socialist communal life. In a word, it is necessary to put into operation all forms and methods of influencing the minds and hearts of people, achieve high levels of organization, discipline, educate in each a feeling of high civil duty to the nation and to society.

An important role in confirming the principle of communist morality belongs to the artistic intelligentsia of our city and to artistic unions. Presently all the best that is created on the stages of theaters, in artistic shops, in magazines, is devoted to the coming party congress. The literary and artistic figures and creative collectives today are faced with a great artistic, party, civil task of great importance. That is to clearly and descriptively show the greatness of the work of the Soviet people, recreate a portrait of our contemporary, a person who together with the nation, and party of communists lives, creates, and struggles for a better future. We are certain that the Leningrad team of artistic intelligentsia will be at the top of these noble tasks.

Comrades!

During the days of celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and Kazakh Communist Party, the well-known Leningrad worker, brigade leader of the assemblymen-fitters of the Kirovskiy Plant Association, laureate of the USSR State Prize, Ivan Vasil'yevich Zakharov, being a member of the Leningrad delegation, had the opportunity along with representatives of Moscow and union republics, to assure Comrade L. I. Brezhnev of the fact that the Leningrad workers celebrate the 26th party congress with appropriate work and with intensive effort. In answer to this Leonid Il'ich wished the working class of the nation great success and achievements during the precongress labor watch.

Today we are witnesses and participants in the truly national socialist competition for the early fulfillment of tasks, and for the proper meeting of the next forum of Soviet communists. In continuing the Leninist anniversary labor watch, over 300,000 Leningrad workers, over a third of the enterprises and organizations have completed the tasks for the 10th Five-Year Plan. The patriotic movement for the right to sign the labor report for the congress is expanding.

Thousands of workers and teams intend to carry out the quarter tasks of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan by 23 February. The seamstress-machinist of the Pervomayskaya Zarya Association and laureate of the USSR State Price Galina Mikhaylovna Fedyanova took the responsibility to complete three five-year plan

tasks by this day, and the team of ship assemblymen of the Baltiyskiy Plant headed by Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Smirnov completed the 7-year norms.

Today it is more visible how our slogan is put into practice: "From High Quality Work on the Part of Each Individual--Toward High Efficiency in the Labor Collective!" This is attested to by increased obligations on associations of the optical-instrument imeni V. I. Lenin, Svetlana and Pozitron, Zvezda, Vozrozhdeniye, Tribuna and many others. Increased goals directed at exceeding the tasks of the five-year plan on basic indicators were made by the workers of the Dzerzhinskiy, Vsevolozhskiy, Gatchinskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Kalininskiy, Kingiseppskiy, Petrodvortsovskiy, Priozerskiy, Pushkinskiy, Tosnenskiy and other rayons.

All of this will give an opportunity in the current year in addition to the assumed obligations, to realize 40 million rubles worth of products and a total of 1 billion rubles for the five-year plan, including the early fulfillment of tasks for producing consumer goods and make an excess of 120 million rubles worth of them.

Agricultural workers intend to carry out the five-year plan ahead of schedule in the sale of meat, milk and eggs. With consideration for additional tasks and assumed obligations, the state will receive in excess of the plan: meat--no less than 30,000 tons, milk--2,000 tons, eggs--over 200 million, vegetables--45,000 tons.

Because of the more rational utilization of the means of transportation, redistribution of conveyances according to types of transportation, an additional 120,000 railroad cars will be made available, and one large capacity ocean and 10 river ships. For the entire five-year plan, Leningrad transportation workers will haul 6 million tons of national economic cargo in excess of the plan.

After the June (1980) Plenum of the Central Committee of the party, the oblast committee, city and rayon committees of the party developed definite measures to achieve a proper meeting of the party congress and for a broad expansion of socialist competition. Its chief goal was the complete mobilization of existing reserves and possibilities for the further increase in the efficiency of production and quality of all work which will allow a firm foundation to be laid for the successful work in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Before the end of the year and the current five-year plan less than 4 months remain. The task consists of making this period one of urgent, highly efficient work which is appropriate to the event toward which we are headed together with the party and all the Soviet people.

Let me assure the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo of the Central Committee, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally, that the Leningrad Party Organization, in developing the creative initiative of the workers, will do everything for the unconditional completion of established tasks, and new achievements in all sectors of communist construction will note the 26th congress of our great Leninist party.

Discussions began with the speech of Secretary of the Leningrad City Committee of the CPSU N. Ya. Suslov who underscored that the ardent desire to properly meet the next party congress is another clear manifestation of the united approval by the workers of Lenin's city of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, the varied work of the Central Committee of the party, its Politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in securing peace and the further development of the nation's economy as well as improving the well-being of the Soviet people.

Now all of the organizational and political activity of the Leningrad City Committee of the CPSU, rayon party committees and primary party organizations are working for the successful completion of the tasks for the current year and the five-year plan in all branches of the national economy. From the beginning of the five-year plan the volume of production increased by 21 percent, almost the entire increase in industrial products was made due to an increase in the productivity of labor and the output of goods of the higher category of quality increased by more than a factor of 2.5.

Comrade Suslov further discussed the important problems with which the city party organization is working and particularly the problems of capital construction, city economy, labor organizations, and the development of socialist competition. Serious tasks face party and soviet bodies and economic leaders in preparing the city for winter. But in this work not enough has been done. The city party committee obligated the executive committee of the Leningrad council, and rayon committees of the CPSU to increase the responsibility placed upon leaders and organizations for the timely preparation for the winter period.

On the platform was brigade leader of the winders of the Elektrosila Association Hero of Socialist Labor A. P. Vasil'yev. He noted that the working associations as all Leningrad residents, met the resolutions of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with great satisfaction. The plenum had determined the date for convening the party forum. The electric power station workers anxiously became acquainted with the clear and impressive speech of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the celebration dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and Kazakh Communist Party.

"The words which made a particular impression were those which said that the source of our socialist progress is our socialist structure, indestructible party and national unity, and the mutual assistance of all nations and nationalities of our homeland," said the worker. The speaker told of how the workers of the association are carrying out the five-year plan tasks. They manufactured the world's largest turbo-generator with a capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts, and a hydro-generator for the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES as well as other equipment. In the collective the movement called "Each New Product Receives the State Mark of Quality!" has become widespread. The honorable five-cornered star has been given to 219 types of products. At the Elektrosila over half of the workers operate in brigades, the majority of which work on one shift [naryad]. Having begun the pre-congress labor vigil, the electrical power station workers have taken it upon themselves to complete the development of a new type of turbo-generator for the atomic electric power plant and to manufacture an aggregate for the Chernobyl'-skaya Atomic Station on the eve of the party forum.

The First Secretary of the Kingiseppskiy City Committee of the CPSU A. I. Myachin spoke of how communists are putting into practice their vanguard role, showing a model relationship to labor and attracting the masses behind them. One of the most important problems of the rayon is the rational utilization of labor resources, increasing the output of production without increasing the number of workers. On the basis of this, for the 63rd anniversary of the Great October, in the rayon additional products worth over 40 million rubles will be released. Rayon workers are decisive in completing the tasks of the last year in the five-year plan ahead of schedule and to sell to the state additional hundreds of tons of grain, potatoes, milk and meat.

In capital construction they use the experience of those who created the Savano-Shushenskaya GES, having completed an agreement on creative cooperation. Such an agreement was signed also by those who participated in preparing for the early implementation of new forces in the Vasterit Association. Comrade Myachin discussed issues concerning the best utilization of agricultural equipment, advanced technology, and the rational expenditure of funds. He suggested that in the 11th Five-Year Plan, the designing and construction of production in reprocessing wastes from chemical industries at the Vasterit be stipulated.

"Election party meetings and conferences in progress obligate each communist to thoroughly analyze his contribution in carrying out the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the proper breeding of the 26th party congress," said First Secretary of the Kalininskiy Rayon Committee of the CPSU A. I. Kirsanov. "The rayon committee renders concrete assistance to party committees and the party bureaus in order that the meetings and conferences be conducted on a high organizational and political level."

The speaker further dealt with how the social and economic program is realized in the rayon and he gave examples of successful work in industrial enterprises which have already exceeded the indicated goals. He noted the role of scholars in research institutes and higher educational facilities in the rayon in accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The chairman of the Saltsa raising association of the Tarkov sovkhozes Z. I. Lavrikova told of the labor achievements of animal husbandry workers which had become possible thanks to the ever-increasing assistance of the state, the strengthening of the material and technical base of the economy, and the improvement in feeding and housing animals, as well as improving breeding work. The efforts of communists and all workers of the sovkhoz, in which two-thirds are made up of milkmaids--foreman of the first and second class, are directed toward it.

The milkmaid spoke of the necessity to increase the role of party groups in agricultural production. The party group which she leads, bases its work in accordance with the projected plan of the sovkhoz. Communists do a great deal in improving the intra-farm specialization, rational organization of labor, and a careful utilization of feeds. This helped to carry out successfully the 9-month task in selling animal husbandry products to the state.

For the attraction of the Vyatskaya association, the present five-year plan is envisaging the planned increase in the efficiency of production on the basis of the steady growth in the productivity of labor, improvement of administration, use

strengthening the ties of science with production within the framework of scientific-industrial complexes. Instrument-making workers completed the task ahead of schedule on the rates of the growth in the productivity of labor and volume of production. These indicators increased during recent years by a factor of 2. The return on investment increased and the cost to the enterprise for the products decreased, and dozens of new instruments were realized. General Director of the Hero of Socialist Labor Association O. V. Filatov told of this. He underscored that all of this will serve as a good basis also for the successful work in the future five-year plan. Comrade Filatov noted the importance of improving the administration of large associations on the basis of computer technology means, which will allow additional funds of scientific and technical progress to be put into operation.

The Secretary of the party committee of the Baltic Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze Ye. I. Koshelev made a speech. He shared the experience of the organization of socialist competition under the slogan: "From the High Quality of Work of Each Individual to the High Efficiency in the Work of the Collective!" The shipbuilders assumed additional obligations which were to complete the tasks of the five-year plan in realizing the products ahead of schedule and issue additional goods worth 1.5 million rubles, and launch the ocean-going ore barge 1 month ahead of schedule. The party committee of the plant is striving to raise the level of work in all shops of the party organizations, party groups, and communist activists. The program for the 11th Five-Year Plan obligates them to this. It stipulates the construction of new and more complex ships.

The chief of the Glavzapstroy Hero of Socialist Labor K. A. Glukhovskoy reported that the administrative builders submitted the planned capacity and projects and out of these five were ready ahead of schedule. They are proud that the implementation and realization of one of the nation's largest installations for producing liquid paraffin at the Kirishskiy oil refining plant received such high approval in the speech given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Comrade Glukhovskoy underscored that the achievement of these results was greatly promoted by the goal-oriented work of Leningrad party organization in realizing the complex plan of economic and social development in Leningrad and the oblast. The speaker told of what measures the leaders of the administration are taking in order to improve the situation at start-up construction sites, to raise the level of organizational work, strengthen the technological and labor discipline. Builders obligated themselves to put into operation a number of capacities and projects, including those at a number of industrial enterprises as well as the animal husbandry complex in the Zolna Sovkhoz. Next year many complex and responsible projects are to be put into operation, particularly in the Izhorskiy Plant Association and at the Leningrad cardboard factory in the village of Antropshino. According to Comrade Glukhovskoy, it is advisable to achieve smoother work in the entire construction of conveyers, including also railway transport, wherein because of workers' faults, a large amount of construction materials have accumulated at the ferro-concrete plants.

The speech of brigade leader of the multi-purpose team in the Oredezhskoye sovkhoz association Hero of Socialist Labor V. A. Aleksandrov was devoted to issues of increasing the horticulture products. A good harvest was achieved in all crops. The coming party congress of sovkhoz collectives is determined to meet the congress with new labor achievements. It has been decided this year to

increase the production of grain, potatoes, root crops, and procure hundreds of tons of feed in excess of the plan.

Comrade Aleksandrov said that providing agricultural machinery with spare parts remains an unsolved problem. The Oblsel'khoztekhnika Association must improve the shortage in parts and better distribute the orders for their production.

"From the first days of the academic year," said foreman of the production training of the PTU [Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye uchilishche; vocational and technical school] No 17 laureate of the State Prize of the USSR T. D. Chistyakova, "the workers in the professional and technical educational system actively participate in precongress competition, are striving to improve training and education of young people. A clear program of this work was defined by the decree of the bureau of the oblast party committee, in which the work of professional and technical schools was thoroughly analyzed. Annually 200 young workers--students of our PTU come to work in the Pervo-mayskaya Zarya Association. Many of them have become advanced workers and deserve high awards from the homeland. This school was one of the first to transfer to training workers with broad capabilities. Now graduates can carry out 20 functions which provides for high productivity of labor and allows rational utilization of worker personnel."

"The responsibility of the foreman in production training and teachers of young people is great," said Comrade Chistyakova. "Finally, the future of our schools to a great extent depends upon how the problem of selecting and training foremen in production education will be resolved. Our school, for example, carefully selects participants which are inclined to academic work and reserve for them experienced teachers as well as directing them toward studying in higher educational facilities and technical institutes. Now almost all skilled workers in production education in the schools are former students of them."

The general director of the Kuch'i sovkhoz association, V. N. Pashinskiy, told of how the collectives are preparing for the coming party congress. In comparison with the last five-year plan, the average annual volume of agricultural production increased by 22 percent. The entire increase was attained because of the growth in the productivity of labor, specialization and concentration of production. At election party meetings communists analyze the work done, find resources which are necessary to be put into operation. A great deal of attention is devoted to improving the fundamental cost accounting link--the production brigade. This increases the responsibility for the results of the brigade and worker labor. In the days of mass harvesting of vegetables in the brigades where this principle of organizing and paying for labor was used, the harvest yield was 20-25 percent greater. The workers of the association, said the speaker, do not hold back any efforts in order to carry out the obligations for 1980 and for the five-year plan and to meet the 26th party congress of our homeland with new labor achievements.

At the stand was brigade leader of the amalgamated complex brigade of the Leningrad Port SZRP [Northwestern River Steamship Line] N. Ya. Orekhov.

"During the period of preparing for the party congress," he said, "in the collective a great deal of work is being conducted in searching for additional resources to improve the productivity of labor and intensity of processing the

fleet. Based on the example of its brigade, he showed how the efficiency of labor is being improved when working on a single shift [naryad]. Transfer to cost accounting promoted active participation of all members of the brigade in the struggle for the early implementation of the plan and improving the efficiency of production. We were convinced that the labor activity of members of the brigade influences such important indicators as the productivity of labor, and the reduction in the average norm for processing the fleet."

"The new academic year was begun by workers in high schools in an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurge," said the rector of the Elektrotekhnicheskiy Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanova (Lenin) A. A. Vavilov. "During these days we again and again express the deep gratitude to the Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo, and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for the consistent goal-oriented struggle for a durable peace and for the daily concern for the steady growth in the well-being of the Soviet people."

The speaker told of the preparation of specialists for the national economy. On the initiative of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of the CPSU, the council of rectors of higher educational facilities in Leningrad and all higher educational facilities conducted a great deal of work in improving the structure of education which allowed the training of personnel in new fields and those in which there were shortages to be expanded. Particular attention has been given to the comprehensive approach to problems of training highly qualified specialists. A great deal of attention was devoted by A. A. Vavilov in his speech on formulating complex scientific programs for the 11th Five-Year Plan. Today well developed and balanced programs have been created in developing heat-energy complex and powder metallurgy.

Comrade G. Z. Romanov made closing statements.

The plenum approved resolutions on the issues discussed.

The secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of the CPSU, R. S. Bobovikov, made a speech with a report concerning the results of the discussion in primary party organizations of the informative report "On the Work of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of the CPSU on Carrying Out the Resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Decrees of the 24th Oblast Election Party Conference."

The plenum established that the next 25th election conference of the Leningrad oblast organization of the CPSU be convened on 16 January 1981.

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